REPORT

ON THE

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

BHANDARA DISTRICT

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES

EFFECTED DURING THE YEARS

1894 TO 1899.

सम्बद्धाः नवने



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REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT

OF THE

BHANDARA DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

1. The district of Bhandara is situated to the east of Nagpur, being bounded General Charles on the north and south by the districts of Balaghat and Chanda and on the east by some of the Chhattisgarh Feudatory States. Its present area is 3,955 square miles, divided as follows:—

	YALETAK T	S	quare miles.
Khalsa occupied area		***	1,919
Khalsa Government forest		•••	539
Zamindari occupied area	सम्बद्धाः नयने	•••	1,084
Zamindari Forest Mahals	•••	•••	411
Bhandara Nazul		•••	2

To describe the general characteristics of the district briefly is a difficult task, as the lie of the surface and the character of the soil changes very rapidly. The main formation found in the hills is metamorphic sandstone, but an outcrop of trap is found in the south-east, and laterite beds are very common all over the district. There are three main groups of hills: in the north-west those of Ambagarh, in the centre the main range stretches almost the whole way across the district from east to west with spurs extending southwards to Adyal on the west, and Chichgarh on the east, and a small range is found in the south-west, south of the Wainganga close to Pauni. Chichgarh in the south-east is the highest part of the district, and the Baghnadi, the principal tributary of the Wainganga, rises there and flows in a northerly direction till it joins the Wainganga. The latter then flows west and south till by Pauni it turns to the east again before it leaves the district not fifty miles from where the Baghnadi rises in the Chichgarh hills.

In the doabs between the Wainganga and its tributaries, especially the Chuninadi in the north, the Surnadi in the north-west, and the Chulband in the south-west, are found tracts of black-soil of great fertility, but the prevailing soil of the district is a sandy loam varying of course much in quality, but generally excellently suited, where irrigation is possible, for the growth of rice.

In the south of the district especially, but to a certain extent also in the centre and north-west, advantage has been taken of the great catchment area provided by the steep hills to form immense reservoirs of water, which are never or very seldom completely dry, for the irrigation of sugarcane, and throughout the district tanks of a smaller size for the irrigation of rice are common.

History.

2. A few words concerning the history of the district may serve to render clearer its present economic condition. It appears that this country was a debateable land between the three great Gord Kingdoms of Deogarh, Garha Mand'a and Chanda, but as it was almost entirely covered with jungle it was first visited by Gaolis with their herds of cattle, who built for themselves a strong fort in Bhandara. Many of the Zamindars of the south-east, however, date their possession from grants made in the palmy days of the Mandla and Chanda Kingdoms. By the middle of the 18th century the Gond Kingdoms had all submitted to the Bhonslas, and Bhandara, then called Prant Wainganga Tir, was placed under a Kumaishdar stationed at Lanji. In the beginning of the last quarter of the 18th century came the famous Bhonsla expedition to Cuttack, which affected Bhandara in two ways. A Kunbi of the village of Saundal in the Sakoli tahsil, through which the army marched, worked himself into favour and on the return of the army was granted permission to colonise the tract of jungle lying to the north-east of Bhandara and the south of Balaghat. This was the foundation of the great Kunbi Zamindari family of Kamtha which came into prominence later. At the same time a number of Maithil Brahmins returned with Chimnaji Bhonsla and were settled in the north of the Bhandara District. Kolu Patel, the Kunbi mentioned above, gradually subjected to himself an enormous tract of country including nearly all the present Balaghat Zamindaris and all those of Bhandara except possibly Chichgarh and Palandur. He was ably succeeded by his son Chimna, who, however, unfortunately for himself, joined the cause of Apa Sahib in his second rebellion and gave the British a great deal of trouble before he was taken prisoner. The greater part of his vast estates was taken from him and handed over to a rich Lodhi cultivator of Bhandara, who at that time had earned the good opinion of Major Wilkinson, the Superintendent of the district under the Resident at Nagpur. Major Wilkinson remained Superintendent until the district was, with the other parts of the Nagpur Kingdom, restored to Raghuji III on his attaining his majority in 1830. The district, which at that time included Balaghat, was governed by native Subahs till the province finally reverted to the British in 1853.

Previous Settlements. 3. Summary three year settlements were made, but in 1858 preparations for a regular survey and settlement were begun by Mr. Ross and the settlement was finished by Mr. Lawrence in 1867.

A part of the assessment was made by Mr. Masters, but Mr. Lawrence thought that he had been most unnecessarily lenient, and upon his report some enhancement both in rents and revenue was sanctioned. This naturally caused a good deal of discontent, and an agitation was begun, fostered chiefly by the Brahman malguzars, who it seems prevailed upon many of their tenants to throw up their land in order to add weight to the memorials made to Government. A enquiry was instituted and an experienced native officer, Aulad Hussain (sine made Khan Bahadur), was deputed for the work, but the complaints were found except in a few instances, to be unfounded, and in the end reductions of Rs. 1,11 were sanctioned in the jamas of only twenty-six villages. In my enquiries I hav found that even these reductions were hardly warranted in all cases, as in twillages the inalguzars, both Brahmans, collected, one the whole of the old renthough showing only the new rents in the jamabandi, and the other two annas the rupee more than the new rents assessed.

4. The amount of revenue assessed upon the district (including Balaghat) in the past was as follows:—

		Rs.		Ŕs.
1819	•••	3,80,697	1840	 5,41,795
1825		7,48,621		 4,59,987
1830	•••	5,01,665	1850	 4,58,444
1835	•••	4,91,992	1855	 4,13,144
		1860	41,41,998	

These figures cannot be quite compared in the early years as they do not no lude the whole district in 1819 and include part of the Nagpur District in 1825. They include the land revenue paid by malguzars and the takoli paid by the zamindars on their villages and forests, but not that paid on their miscellaneous income from taxes levied in their estates. The amount assessed by Mr. Lawrence on these same area was Rs. 5,25,749 (paragraph 267 of his teport), giving an increase of 21 per cent, on the amount realizable before.

Of this sum, according to the Settlement records, Rs. 4,55,591 + Rs. 1,055 for other dues (Sukhpatti and Pandhri) was assessed on the malguzars and camindars of the Bhandara District.

Out of this total Rs. 4,56,646, Rs. 10,971 was remitted on account of privileged tenures held by some malguzars.

The total area of the district not reserved as Government Forest was measured as 2,099,868 acres and the cultivated area as 818,017 acres. The neidence of revenue actually payable was therefore 3 annas $4\frac{3}{4}$ pie per acre or 8 annas $8\frac{1}{2}$ pie per acre in cultivation.

This revenue has not remained constant throughout the period of Settlement for two reasons. First, a certain number of revenue-free grants have fallen in, and secondly, the revenue assessed on the forest mahals of the zamindars—their fazil jungle as it was called—was liable to triennial revision. Thus before the present reassessment the revenue realizable was Rs. 4,61,287 less Rs. 10,909 or Rs. 4,50,378.

CHAPTER II.

- 5. Having given a succinct account of the past history of the district, I now pass on to the history of its development during the currency of the Settlement, but before discussing the statistics of the agricultural condition of the district upon which the new assessment is based, it is necessary first to turn our attention to some preliminary subjects, the climate and rainfall and its influence on agriculture, the increase of population and the agricultural tendencies of certain classes included in it, the rise in the prices of agricultural produce and the improvement in the means of communication.
- 6. No observations are taken officially of the temperature at Bhandara, but Climate and rain the opinion of most people it is believed to be somewhat, if not much, cooler than Nagpur, and the highest shade temperature in the hottest months is usually not more than about 110° to 112°. The nights, if the sky is clear, are nearly always cool. In the winter the nights are cold though it probably never actually freezes.

The death rate per mille for the district in 1899 was 24'41 and the average for the preceding 5 years 38'35 against a provincial average of 23'98 and 43'89, and thus it will be seen that Bhandara is by no means unhealthy as compared with other districts, although it has been given rather a bad name owing to the feverishness of one or two localities.

The rainfall of Bhandara is generally considerable and well distributed. The total annual fall is given by tahsils:—

		Years.			Bhandara.	Sakoli.	Tirora.
,					Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
864	•••	•••	•••		43 16	•••	•••
855		•••	•••		49:29	•••	•••
86 6		***	•••		5160		•••
8 66-67		•••			59 ⁻ 52	52 87	•••
867-68	•••	•••	•••		55'27	71.80	55 ⁻ 57
868 69		***	•••		27.75	29.34	29.58
869-70	•••	•••		,	52'44	57.28	59:50
870-71		•••	•••		44.09	57:00	54:58
871-72	•••	•••	•••		49.72	35.04	22 45
872-73	•••	***	•••	٠	56.72	54.67	48 54
873-74	•••	***	•••		43.19	35'97	24.67
874-75	•••	***			46:90	46 [.] 69	50.00
875-76	•••	***	•••		57.12	71.20	55'7°
876-77	•••	•••	•••		41.73	42'25	28:29
877.78		•••			59.72	54.28	53.20
878-79	•••	***	•••		56.45	55'33	42'41
879-80	•••	***	•••		48 65	34.09	41'96
880-81	•••	414			66.33	62 88	51.26
881-82	***	***	***	milita-i	62.01	73 8 ₅	56.36
882-83	***	• • •	•••	वस्त्रप्	51.87	60'31	\$5· 2 6
883-84	***	4	•••		68.05	54'35	6 0.06
884-85	•••	•••	•••		65:35	73 4 4	70.97
885· 8 6	•••	***			53'99	73'73	42.61
886· 8 7	•••	•••			48'24	51.43	40'14
887-88		•••	•••		84.90	75.86	65.28
888-89	••		•••		59.13	56·51	51.20
889.90		•••			47.27	6 6·00	42.36
890-91	•••	•••	•••		74'07	80.76	71'14
891-92	•••	•••	••		56.83	64:73	67.95
892-93	•••	•			72 98	53.30	57 [.] 92
893-94	•••	•••	***		48:92	64.04	58.63
894-95	•••	•••			50.32	35.28	58 86
895.96			•••		43'87	49.97	46.95
896.97	•••	•••	•••		63.33	79.65	71.96
897.98	•••	•••	•••		55.61	45'61	63 71
898-99	•••	•••	•••		56.60	56.53	53.71
899·1900		•••	•••		25'20	26.13	28.25
900-190		•••	•••		60'75	28.32	57 2 5

The following table gives the maximum, minimum and average falls:-

Tahsil.			Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	
Bhandara				Inches.	Inches.	Inches, 54'64
Sakoli				 8o•76	26.13	56.14
Tirora	114	•••		 71'96	24.67	51.18

The distribution of rainfall is, however, of far more importance than its total amount, and so I also show the maximum, minimum and average falls, each month at each tahsil, for the 16 years 1884 to 1899:—

December	Inches.	(5881) 85.5			. Sect (1885)	;		3.67 (1885)	1	
No æmber, December	Inches.	(0.50 (18)0)	Ė	çê.	(0681; 80.)	:	65.		;	2
October,	Inches.	[(1894) j	i	() () () () () () () () () ()	7.06 (1885)	3	1.04	5.03 (1886)	i	1.48
September.	Inches.	(1681) 98.5 . (1681) 11.22 (1681) 42.34 (1881) 48.94 (1881) 49.51 (1881) 11.1	(9681) 59.	9,30	ar 39 (1891)	1.83 (1895)	8.16	36 % (1891)	(5681) 65.	9.17
August.	Inches.	(1683) +2.82	5.36 (1886)	85.51	(1,35 (1890)	5'66 (1894)	18.30	2°25 (1881) 20°32 (1891) 90°35 (1891) 40°35 (1896) 35°55	5.83 (1886)	16'68
Jey.	faches.	10.84 (1837)	3,31 (1899)	100		2.3 6 (1899)	17.	36'30 (1891)	4.18 (1899)	16'43
Jane.	Inches.	(1881) 19.51	(1891)	31.8	(1681) 11.9E (5681) E9.0E (1681) 8E.I	(1681) £6.1	10.01	(5/81) \$9,81	#.45 (1891)	\$ 50
May.	Inches.	(5881) (2.1	:	. ,7	(1681) 81.1	. :	an.	2.25 (188¢)	;	81.
April.	Inches.		:		(1681) 64.	:	8	(1681) 60.8	:	.+2
March.	Inches.	(1881) 17.43 (1883)	:	04.	3'59 (1893)	:	19.	1.58 (1893)	:	-37
February.	Inches.	3.20 (1898)	:	65.	3,30 (1898)	1	85.	3.70 (1898)	:	.01
January.	Inches.	3'61 (1893)	Ξ	٠. د	1.62 (1893)	:	££.	2'90 (1893)	:	**
	-		:	:	:	:	:	•	i	
		Maximum	Minimum	Arerage	(Maximum	Minimum	(Average'	(Maximum	Minimum	Average
			handara,			rkoli			lrora	

The two heaviest falls of rain recorded in one day since 1882 were 11'71 inches on 14th June 1887 and 12'10 inches on 6th July 1888.

The statement shows that as a rule there is some rain in every month of the year, though eight months of the year may be rainless.

The rains of July and September are probably the most necessary for the rice crop, as if these do not fail a comparatively dry August does not do so much damage, while the year 1896 showed that a very short fall in September will practically destroy all the unirrigated rice, even after specially heavy August showers.

Rain in October and November is needed if the full spring crop area is to be sown. A little rain in December and January is also beneficial, unless it is accompanied by cloudy weather, which damages the linseed in flower and is generally productive of caterpillars in the *urad*.

After January rain does little good to any crops, except to the *ringni juari*, but it often gives the cultivators an opportunity of getting their land ready for the operations when the real rains burst.

Population.

7. The census of 1866 cannot be taken as the starting point owing to the change in the limits of the district, but the Settlement Department made a house-to-house enumeration, which for the whole district differed by only about 4,000 persons from that of the regular census. The record of this has been retained village by village, and so I have been able to separate the statistics for the district as now constituted:—

			Population.	Increase or decrease
			F7700000	per cent.
Settlement	1858-64		677,137	***
Census	1872	200	564,813	— 16·6
	1881		683,779	+21'1
	1891	8	742,850	+ 8.6
	1901	🤻	663,578	- 8 [.] 9

The reduction between Settlement and 1872 was due to the famine of 1868-69, which, besides causing considerable loss of life, led to much emigration towards the Berars. The return of these emigrants resulted in the large increase in the following decade. The reduction in the present census of course is due to the two serious famines through which the district has passed. The population per square mile was thus 171 at Settlement as compared with 188 in 1891 and 168 in 1901. To test the real pressure of population, however, an area of 950 square miles included in Government Forest and in Zamindari Forest Mahals should be excluded, as these are uninhabited and the present population of the remainder thus works out to 228 per square mile.

The numbers of different castes amounting to over 1,000 persons in 1872 and 1891 are given below:—

	(Castes.			1872	1 891	Increase or decreas per cent.
Mahars	***	•••			94,703	128,540	+36
Gonds	•••	•••	•••		80,673	93,1 <i>7</i> 6	+15
Kunbis	•••	•••			65,353	86,618	+ 33
Powars	•••		•••	}	45,404	63,553	+40
Gowaris	•••		•••		34,910	49,212	+41
Telis		•••			30,750	40,613	+ 32
Dhimars	•••	•••			23,831	33,218	+ 39
Malis and M	arals				23.593	32,550	+ 38
Kalars	•••		•••		21,806	29,039	+ 33
Lodhis			•••		13.873	20,903	+ 51
Halbis	•••	***	***]		18,425	•••

	C	Castes.			1872.	1891.	Increase or decreas per cent.
Koshtis			•••		17,580	18,006	+ 2
Lohars			•••		9,083	13,153	+45
Kohlis		•••			10,172	12,097	+ 19
Sonars	•••	•••	•••		8,500	11,006	+ 29
Nais and Ma	lis		•••		6,900	8,498	+23
Injhwars	•••		•••			6,599	
Rajputs		•••			6,672	6.487	~ 3
Brahmans	•••	•••	••••		5,989	6,104	+ 2
Chamars					5.972	5,165	-14
Barhais	•••	•••	•••		3,252	4,239	+30
Dhobis	•••	•••	•••	:	2,583	3,447	+ 33
Banias	•••		•••		1,314	3,256	+ 148
Kumhars	•••		•••		2,288	2,750	+ 20
Manars	•••	•••	•••		1,669	2,184	+ 31
Darzis	•••	,			1,956	2,147	+10
Holias			•••			1,935	
Pinjaras	•••	•••	•••			1,814	
Ahirs and Ga	aolis	•••	•••		2,278	1,726	-24
Mange	•••	•••	***		1,011	1,345	+83
Basots	•••	•••	•••	••	1,076	1,267	+ 18
Banjaras	•••	•••			1,595	1,260	-21
Vidurs	•••	•••	•••	9	1,673	1,213	-27
Gosains	•••	•	•••		998	1,195	+ 20
Kasars	•••	•••			829	1,062	+28
Dhangars	•••	•••	•••	1	991	1,c 08	+ 3
Marathas		•••	***		1,188	927	- 21

This table may seem unnecessarily long; but an examination of it may not prove uninteresting. It seems probable that the Halbis were included among the Gonds in 1872 and that the increase in the two castes taken together thus appears to have been 33 per cent.

- 8. The largest increase is among the Banias, showing an improvement in trade, while the decrease in Banjaras is probably due to the advent of the railway, which has reduced the necessity for these wandering traders. All the cultivating and labouring castes have increased largely; but the stationary condition of the Koshti caste is remarkable when compared with an increase of 41 per cent. in the neighbouring district of Nagpur. The district used to be famous for its weaving; but the trade has suffered severely from competition with the mills, while at the same time the Mahars compete with the Koshtis to a great extent in hand weaving.
- 9. Omitting the Mahars and Gonds and several of the minor castes which generally devote themselves to agriculture, it seems to me proper that I should make special mention of three castes as they are the representatives, as it were, of the three different systems of agriculture, the Powars of rice, the Kunbis of wheat and other spring crops and the Kohlis of sugarcane. I do not mean to say that they exclusively cultivate these crops, but few Kunbis have the same skill in rice cultivation as the Powars, while the latter seldom grow any spring crops except perhaps some pulse scattered in the wet soil of their rice fields before the rice is cut. The Kohli sacrifices all to his sugarcane, his one ambition and his one extravagance being to build a huge reservoir which will contain water for the irrigation of his sugarcane through the long hot months.

The Powars trace their descent from the Puar-Rajputs, and first wandered southwards in the times of Aurangzeb. A Powar originally held the Zamindari of Warad; but lost it for misconduct. They are a handsome race, showing the easy manners of good breeding; but are unfortunately very passionate and quarrelsome in family disputes.

The Kunbis, with the exception of the Zamindari family which left the south of the district for Kamtha, as mentioned in the first chapter, are a dull, heavy race with little thought beyond their wheat and their bullocks. There are two great divisions among them—the Jhari-Kunbis, who seem to have come earliest, while the Marathi-Kunbis followed the victorious arms of the Bhonslas.

The origin of the Kohlis is unknown. Mr. Lawrence said there was a tradition of their having come from Bengal, but Colonel Lucie Smith, who was Settlement Officer of Chanda, where the caste is also found in considerable numbers, says that they thought their forefathers had come from the south. Custom continues long in India, and I may mention that they tie their pagris in a very similar fashion to the Gandlis, who are Telis from the south. As mentioned above, they are devoted to the cultivation of sugarcane, and are only found where the nature of the ground is favourable for their large tanks. They have a splendid caste discipline, and quarrels are settled expeditiously by their panchayats, and they seldom have recourse to Courts of Law. In their relation with people of other castes they are not always so amiable.

Chief Towns.

10. Comments upon other castes would be more of ethnographical than of agricultural interest, and so I refrain from prolonging this section of my report and will merely give the names of the largest towns, with their population at Settlement and at present, as these figures show the condition of the population at the centres of trade:—

-	Towns,		Settlement.	1901.
Bhandara	111	الأ أأساليلي	13,348	13,959
Tumsar	•••		7,566	8,121
Pauni			8,868	9,367
Gondia		सम्बद्धीः :	2,770	4,281
Tirora	***		3,450	3,529
Sangarhi	•••		3,305	3,190
Adya1	***		3,436	3,077

The increase at Gondia is remarkable owing to its situation at the junction of the Balaghat road and the railway; at the same time Mohali, once a centre of the weaving trade, has fallen from a population of over 5,000 to under 3,000.

Prices.

11. As regards prices I have nothing to add to the statistics which I gave in my preliminary report and which I re-produce below:—

Statement of Prices in seers to the rupee.

Year.		Rice.	Wheat.	Juar.	Gram.	Tur.	Salt.
51	***	34'29	42.86	63 22	45'00		7'77
52		31.07	30.00	34.29	32,14		7:50
53		21.43	21'43	24-64	19:29	:	5.62
54		17.14	16.07	17.14	17.14		5'78
53		21.43	21'43	24.64	19'29	·	

9
Statement of Prices in seers to the rupee.—(Contd.)

Year.		Rice.	Wheat.	Juar.	Gram.	Tur.	Salt,
		15.00	16:07	17:14	17-14	•	5.8
65	· {	11.00					
		13.93	11.20	15.00	11.79		6.7
366	. {	14.00	31.00				
16	(41'79	16:07	23'57	15.00	1	7.5
67	{	18.00	21.00		•••		•••
68	5	19.29	19.39	25.71	16.07		8.0
00	₩{	8.50	•••		•••	•••	•••
69		11'79	10.21	12.86	10.71		8.0
	5	17'14	16:07	16.07	12.86		8. 1
70	{	18.00	25.00	30.00			•••
71		18.00	23.20	25.00	15.00	25.00	
72		18.00	23.50	30.00			
73	s	20.22	21'87	25'48	31.05		7.8
/3	```{}	•••	25.00				***
74	5	18.09	23.34	32.02	23.63		8.0
/ -	··· {	17.00	30.00				•••
75	S	19.71	24.80	38.8 3	26.13		9.4
13	··· {	18.00	25.00			•	
76	5	19.89	15'75 T	25'03	29.08		9.
7.	17	18 00	30.00	30.00			•••
77		16.85	20°67	25 63	20.83		9
,,	\	1400	25.00	***			•••
7 ⁸	{	11.38	12:37	24'25	8.96		9'
,-	\	11,00	***				
79	/	11.92	12.12	14'99	9 28		9.
8o	5	13.20	17.22	14'92	15'27		9
w	\	18.00	25.00	30.00			
8:	5	17'47	22,10	18.68	25.68		9.
	ડ	18.00	25.00	25.00			•4•
82	5	20.03	19.08	24.98	25.02		10.
	··· {	18.00	15.00	30.00			
883		21.10	21.07	24.62	24.08		10.
•	}	18.00	10.00	30.00	20.00	40.00	
984		17'41	24:42	35.20	23.29		10'
- 7	{ }	18.00	21.00	25.00			•••

Statement	of	Prices	in	seers	to the	rubee -	(Concld.)
30000 // C/10	ν,	- , ,,,,,,,,		00073	DO 0116	Tupec	Concid.

Year.		Rice.	Wheat.	Juar.	Gram.	Tur,	Salt.
		18:00	20:55	24.09		!	
1885		14.00	23.66 15.00	24·28	24'74 17'00		10 [.] 76
		14'62	17.92	23.17	18.75	11.26	9.89
1886	{	12'00	16.20	17:00			
1887	5	13'25	15'98		16 29	13.08	10.78
1007	5	14'00	16.20	17.00	15.00	17.00	•••
1888	{	15.68	18.57		18.53	10'27	8.38
1030	ડ	14'00	16.23	21.00		21.00	•••
1689	5	12.98	17'14		18.75	12 34	9,13
9	[]	12 00	16.20	17.00		17 00	***
r 8 90	{	12.33	18.18		10.01	16.12	8.95
iojo	5	14.00	18.00	21.00		\$1.00	•••
18gt	5	13'45	16.23	31 31 - 3	18.55	13.40	8.00
ivyt	{	12.00	18.00	T			***
1892	5	12:32	12.43	35)	17.05	10.23	9'17
,	{}	14.00	15.00	17.00	15 00	17.00	•••
1893	5	13.07	15.30	Hall Sa	14.92	11.21	8.79
.033	{	14.00					•••
1894		1200	17'00	2.1.1	12.00		***

I have not been able to obtain very satisfactory figures'of the prices as actually received by the cultivators; but Rao Bahadur Rao Yado Rao of Bhandara has given me an account of the prices paid by him at harvest time as shown by his account books, and the figures thus given are shown in italics above. A banker's accounts are, however, often complicated by the previous debts of his customers, and for this some allowance must be made.

At the same time I have tabulated the prices drawn from the official price currents. These figures are sometimes too high just as the former statistics may fall below the average.

12. The general facts, however, that may be deduced are that the price of rice was very low just before last Settlement; that it rose tremendously just afterwards owing to the famine of 1869; that it again fell until 1878 and 1879, the latter year being one of deficient and unseasonable rainfall; and that a further heavy fall followed in 1881 and 1882, since which date there has been an almost continuous rise. The average price of rice for the seven years from 1861 to 1868 was 26.26 seers to the rupee, and of wheat 24.79 seers to the rupee. During the seven years preceding the new Settlement operations, the average prices were 13.10 seers and 16.45 seers. It would appear then that the price of rice has doubled, and the price of wheat has increased by one-half.

Since this date the famines which have afflicted the district have again caused a great rise in prices; but as this rise has not been taken into account in the reassessment it is unnecessary to comment further upon it.

The movements in the prices of produce in this district must follow in the long run those in Nagpur, only 38 miles away, and so I may be pardoned if I take f om Mr. Craddock's report a table contrasting the average prices (per khandi) of produce in Nagpur during the 20 years preceding last Settlement and during the five years 1885—1890:—

			Whe	at.	Jua	۲.	Gras	m.	Linse	ed.	Tur.	Lakh.	Til.		Rice.
			Rs.	a.	Rs.	a	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs.	a .	Rs. a.
First period	;	•••	5	3	3	9	6	0	5	2	2 13 7 8	3 8	10	8	2 14
Last period	1	•••	10	5	8	0	9	12	15	4	7 8	7 4	20	8	10 0
Rise per cent.	411	•••	95	0	124	0	72	0	197	٥	166 0	207	95	٥	248 o

This immense increase in the money price of produce must be kept in mind when comparing the amount of money revenue exacted in former times; but it must be remembered when referring to the rents assessed at last Settlement that the rise in prices had begun when the Settlement operations commenced, and was to a certain extent taken into consideration in the fixation of rents.

The causes of this rise in prices have frequently been stated. No doubt the first cause was the incorporation of the Nagpur Province within British India, and the impetus thereby given to trade with other parts of India. The American war of 1862 brought about a sudden demand for cotton for the Lancashire mills and started the export trade, and the prices of grain and oilsceds rose in sympathy with cotton. The railway from Bombay to Nagpur was opened in 1867 and enabled produce hitherto almost wasted in good seasons to reach an eager market.

- 13. When Mr. Lawrence concluded his Settlement there was no railway Communications. in the district, though the line between Bombay and Nagpur was just being completed, and there was only one road, properly so called, the Great Eastern Road, and even this was only bridged and metalled for 30 miles eastward of Bhandara. Now the railway extends right through the northern part of the district to Calcutta, while 248 miles of metalled road are open. In the north of the district two roads connect the Balaghat District with the town of Tumsal and the railway, a third joins Balaghat with the rail at Gondia, while a fourth was recently made to the station of Amgaon. The Sakoli Tahsil has been joined to the railway by a road from Saongi to Gondia; but this as yet has not been completed. Thus the trade of the southern tahsil is still carried into Bhandara and often into Nagpur by the Great Eastern Road. These main arteries of the traffic are served by a network of tracks open for eight months in the year. The most important of the subsidiary trade routes are those from the market of Chichgarh-Palandur via Sangarhi to Lakhni on the Great Eastern Road, and from the market of Lakhandur to the same place. The timber traffic along these roads is immense. Enough has been said to show that with the exception of perhaps the Chakaheti tract in the north-west and Chichgarh in the south-east, the whole district is situated within easy reach of direct communication with the Nagpur market, as the south west of the district though not at present tapped by any metalled road in the district, is quite close to the Nagpur-Umrer-Mul Road and thus is not by any means difficult of access.
- 14. How this improvement in the circumstances of cultivation has been reflected in the position of agriculture in the district next demands our attention.

The total area dealt with by the Settlement Department, that is excluding the Government Forest and Bhandara Nazul, consists of 2,184,810 acres or 3,414 square miles, and is thus distributed:—

Total.		BHAN- DARA,	Tire	DRA.	Sak	OLI.	Ton	ral.
i Otali.		Khalsa.	Khalsa.	Zamin- dari.	Khalsa.	Zamin- dari,	Khalsa.	Zamin- dari.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Acres.	Oceupied.							
818,738	Cropped	263,256	162,125	202,046	134,160	57,151	559,561	259,197
161,039	Fallow of 3 years and under	36,428	30,727	43,528	29,457	20,899	96,612	64,427
9 7 9,777	Total in cultivation	299,384	192,852	245,574	163 617	78,050	656,153	323,624
96,374	Area out of cultivation	48,430	13,234	11,727	16,936	6,047	78,600	17,774
1,076,151	Total occupied	348,115	206,085	257,301	180,553	84,097	734,753	341,398
	Unoccupied.			i				
1,917	Groves	633	300	238	549	196	1,482	435
603,556	Tree-forest	104,244	21,534	125,994	90,319	263,464	216,097	389,459
247,900	Scrub-jungle and grass	46,282	42,421	71,384	48,221	39,593	136,924	110,977
253,286	Under water, hills and rocks or covered by roads and buildings.	62,258	32,623	46,182	44,236	67,987	139,117	114,170
1,108,660	Total unoccupied	213,417	96,878	243,799	183,325	371,241	493,620	615,040
2,184,810	GRAND TOTAL	561,532	303,963	501,100	363,878	455,337	1,228,373	956,438

Norg.—The figures given are those of the attestation papers and some differences will be found between them and the final papers after announcement.

These figures may be usefully compared with those given in the records of last Settlement:—

Tahsil	,	Area cropped.	Increase or decrease.	Area under fallow of 3 years or less.	Increase or decrease.	Old fallow.	Increase or decrease.	Total area occupied.	Increase or decrease.
		Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.
Bhandara	{ Old New	263,173		5,726		51,815	•••	320,714	
2 Manuara	\ New	263,256		36,428	+ 536	48,430	- 7	348,115	+ 9
Tirora Khalsa	{ Old New	164,386)	5,423		14,598		184,407	
I HOIA I THE ISA	"' \ New	162,125	- t	30,727	+ 467	13,234	— g	206,085	+12
Do. Zamindari	ζ Old	178,586		7,561		17,809		203,956	
Do. Zamindari		1 ' '	+13	43,528	+ 476	11,727	<u></u> −34	257,301	+ 26
Sakoli Khalsa	{ Old New	139,021		7.447		25,870		172,338	
Dunoji Injiaisa	\ New	134,160	- 3	29,457	+ 296	16,930	-35	180,553	+ 5
Do. Zamindari	{ Old	42,617		4,076		5,839		52,532	
Do. Zaminari	\ New	57,157	+ 34	20,899	+413	6,047	+ 4	84,096	+ 60
District	{ Old New	787,782		30,235		115.931		933,948	
	{ New	818,738	+ 4	161,039	+433	96 3 73	-17	1,076,151	+15

Composition of	Composition of occupied area.		Arca cropped.	New fallow.	Old fallow.
~	<u> </u>	†	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
At Settlement			84	4	12
At Present	***		7 6	15	9

There is at first sight good reason for disappointment when the slowness of progress is seen: only a 4 per cent. increase in the area cropped notwithstanding an increase of 15 per cent. in the area occupied seems little to boast of after a period of 30 years in which prices have risen largely and so much attention has been paid to the improvement of communications.

There are however other considerations which show that the progress has in reality been larger than at first sight appears. Double-cropping even in the figures of attestation shows an increase of 11 per cent., and thus the total area of crop shows an increase of 45,000 acres.

I say "even the figures of attestation" because the period during which I have been in the district has been one of a succession of poor years, while the Sakoli Tahsil was attested in 1896-97, the year of actual famine. Thus the figures given do not show quite a normal state of things.

Thus the present figures given are a little too low, while at the same time there is reason to believe that those of last Settlement are rather higher than they should be. There is an unusually small percentage of fallow in the holdings shown at last Settlement: 16 per cent. against 24 per cent. at present, and in one case at any rate, that of sugarcane, I am convinced that an error was made. Sugarcane is sown in the cold-weather just at the time that the old cane is cut, and thus both crops are found in the ground in one field season, and it is clear that both have been entered in the village papers instead of only one as at present. It is also more than probable that the surveyors were not as careful then as now to measure out separately all the patches of land left fallow here and there in fields mostly cropped.

15. I show below the percentage of the total area under crop and under cultivation in each tahsil, with the percentage of increase or decrease since last Settlement:—

Tahsil.		Per cent. of total area under crop.	Per cent. of total area under culti- vation.	Per cent, or increase	Settlement of sulti		
Bhandara		47	त्रमंत्र नयने 53		+ *11		
Tirora Khalsa		53	64	- 1	+ **4		
Do. Zamindari	}	40	49	+13	+ × 32		
Sakoli Khalsa		37	45	- 3	4 × 12		
Do. Zaminderi		13	17	+34	4 × 67		
District as a whole		38	45	+ 4	.÷ × 30		

The greatest increase in cultivation has naturally occurred in the Zamindaris, where there was most scope for it.

The areas under the principal crops as shown at last Settlement and at present are next given:—

	Name of	Old Settlement.	New Settlement.			
	_ ,				Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	•••	•••	•••		107,013	102,779
Rice		•••	•••)	410,200	484,148
uari	•••	•••	•••		98.967	50,339
inseed	•••	•••	•••		34,388	40,000
Gram	***	•••	•••	[28,072	33,946
Codon	•••	•••	•••	[33 942	28,60
Sugarcane	•••	•••			10,959	4,038
Others	•••		•••	1	152,271	176,982
Area double cropped		•••	•••	!	88,039	102,090
Net cropped area		•••			87,782	818,738

16. These figures are not all for the same year but for the years during which the different villages were attested. I add, therefore, a table showing the statistics of the chief crops, given in the annual papers for the last five years, which will enable the reader to see how the cropping has fallen off owing to the succession of bad seasons. Before 1893-94, the figures are in no way to be depended upon as the survey was not nearly complete and estimates were shown instead of actual returns:—

Year		Rice.	Kodo- kutki.	Juari and mixtures.	Til.	Sugar- cane.	Wheat and wheat- gram.	Gram.	Lakh.	Linneed,	Total cropped area including double crop.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1893-94		497.332	38,844	47,126	3, 799	5,191	130,477	34,336	146,642	96,671	1,113,994
1894-95		497,223	3 6,38 ₅	54,842	2,900	4,882	123,908	\$6.502	144,199	79,033	1,083,350
1895-96	}	492,405	27,321	72,847	3,954	4,666	107,684	32,953	94,454	52,673	974,548
1896-97		480,877	27,239	72,810	10,904	3,675	70,526	34.747	37.358	28,917	870,391
1897+98		445,291	28,076	7t,880	7,259	14,010	88,481	38,023	87.544	£2,2 4 5	885,340
1898-99		475,798	30,459	42,815	5,787	3,530	y6,204	46,404	104,616	61,825	991,891

17. In this connection I also add a table showing the change in the rent-rate of tenants during the period of Settlement:

		UTE-OCCU-	OCCUPANCY.	Ordi	NARY.	To	TAL.
	Settle- ment.		Settle- Attest		Attesta- tion.	Settle- ment.	Attesta-
	А. р	A. p.	A. p. A.). А. р.	Rs. a. p.	А. р.	А. р.
Bhandara	13	4 14 2	12 6 13	5 10 0	0 14 0	11 7	13 9
Tirora Khalsa	14	2 14 6	13 6 14	9 10 9	1 0 3	12 2	15 3
Do. Zamindari	12	7 13 0	11 9 13	10 9 6	0 13 7	10 6	13 7
Sakoli Khalsa	13	7 13 8	12 9 13	4 9 11	0 13 8	11 3	13 6
Do. Zamindari	8	0 7 3	9 3 9	1 6 1	0 6 2	6 7	6 8
District	13	3 13 9	12 7 13	8 98	0 13 1	11 1	13 6
	Per ce	nt. Per cent.	Per cent. Per ce	nt. Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Increase		4	11,111	8	36		22

The addition to the rent-roll was Rs. 1,91,680, while 32,000 acres of a value of at least Rs. 27,000 has been added to the home-farm.

18. The situation and the case for revision of the assessment may therefore be summed up as follows. At last Settlement there were only 35 miles of metalled road in the district and there are now 84 miles of railway and 248 miles of metalled road, the population until the famines had increased 97 per cent., while the area in cultivation has extended 30 per cent. The prices of agricultural produce have risen 50 to 100 per cent. at least, and thus where landlords have been free agents, rents have risen 36 per cent. Over Rs. 1,90,000 has been added to rental value of the district by this means, not taking into account the increased value of the home-farm owing to the general rise in rents.

19. It is necessary, however, to look at the picture from the other side and to take as it were the case for the defence into consideration. It is urged that, while no doubt prices have risen, expenditure has increased and that, while cultivation may have extended, the productive power of the soil has diminished, and that the condition of the people has been reduced rather than improved during this thirty years.

I will take these points in order: in so far as the cultivators are dependent Cost of living. on the cereals of the country for food, their position must be in the main unchanged except in so far as there has been an increase in the standard of comfort. There has been a tendency to supplant juari by wheat in part of the district; but this is only very local, and rice is, as it was, the staple food of all classes. As the table in paragraph 11 shows there was a steady decline in the price of salt until 1887, since when a slight rise has taken place; but two seers more were to be bought for a rupee in 1893 than in 1866. Sugar has also fallen in price; but this has cut both ways as there is a good deal of rough gurh produced in the district. In cloth there has been little, if any, rise in price as the mills of Manchester and of Bombay and Nagpur have kept prices down. The wages of most village servants—the blacksmith, carpenter and barber—have remained constant, as they are paid in grain. We are told, however, that the price of bullocks and the wages of agricultural labour have increased largely; but I have discovered in the records of the Settlement office a paper which disposes of this argument also. It is a petition signed by a number of malguzars, who state the very same arguments against the Settlement made by Mr. Lawrence, and in considering their grievance, it must be remembered that even if they wished to exaggerate the difficulties of their position, they must have done so by understating the cost in the old times, and not by overstating it at the time they wrote, when the cost of cattle and the wages of labour must have been well known. They say—"The "materials that are unavoidably required for the agricultural purposes are now very "dear; for instance, one pair of common bullocks that could be bought for Rs. 20 "is now procurable for not less than Rs. 60, and the services of day-labourers that "are required for transplanting paddy and many other purposes were obtainable "during former times for half-an-anna, while the same is now hardly procured for "two annas." If this statement be true these expenses must have remained practically stationary since Settlement; an excellent pair of bullocks can be purchased for Rs. 60 now, and when I was distributing money in famine relief, the native committees who assisted me agreed upon Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 as the lowest price of a bullock capable of doing work: in the same way two annas a day is the maximum daily wage of a casual labourer, while in many places a woman works 16 days and a man 12 days for a rupee, and one meal of rice in the day. In one particular I admit prices have gone up, in fuel and timber for building; but even now in the greater part of the district there is still sufficient village forest to supply the needs of the villages, and the fees levied in Government forests are by no means high. Thus, taking a similar standard of comfort, there seems but small reason to suppose that expenditure has increased. I admit, however, gladly that the standard of comfort has risen slightly, and this must be considered as it should never be permitted that a revision of Settlement should force the people back into their old position of poverty; but each increment in the land revenue should always be so graduated as merely to stimulate endeavour to win more from the land and not to force the people to deny themselves such ameliorations of their condition as have begun to be considered as necessities of existence.

The question of the depreciation of the productive capacity of the soil Productive capacity seems also to be exaggerated; but means of comparison are rather limited as Mr. Lawrence's figures, paragraph 181, are admittedly based on estimate rather than experiment. In a subsequent note I intend to give a fuller account of outturns of crops according to experiments made, and here I only give the results as contrasted with Mr. Lawrence's figures:—

> Mr. Lawrence's results. * My results. Lbs. Lbs. Rice (uncleaned) 984 1,286 Wheat 246 372 Gram 223 401 . . . Juari 203 921

NOTE: -- Mr. Lawrence gives 6 maunds or 403 lbs. of bagar - but must mean of chawal (cleaned rice).

Thus, even allowing for under-estimate by Mr. Lawrence's practical farmers, there is no indication that the outturn has decreased. In the case of rice, I am sure it has increased, as year by year new irrigation reservoirs are made; but it is alleged and with a certain amount of truth perhaps that dearness of fuel causes the manure to be burnt instead of being returned to the fields. I hardly think that there has been much change of custom in this respect except perhaps in the vicinity of towns; I have never found wheat land manured even where fuel was plentiful, and all cultivators know of the advantage, nay, of the necessity of manuring rice land, and it is only the poorest cultivators, who owning no spare cattle neglect it entirely.

General condition of the cultivating classes.

21. It is useless to reiterate the arguments that the indebtedness of the community is due in the main to extravagant expenditure on marriages or wanton waste of money in litigation. This is well known even to those who would shut their eyes to it, and I am endeavouring in this report not to wander into general subjects which do not require further argument to establish. I append, however, a statement showing how the cultivators have been divided into five classes at the village enquiries:—

	Α.	В.	c.	D.	E.
Bhandara	 873	3,614	10,061	3,152	874
Per cent.	 4.2	19.4	54.2	17.0	4.7
Tirora	 541	5,128	18,087	4,0.64	2.453
Per cent.	 1.8	170	59.7	13'4	8:1
Sakoli	 408	2.524	9,659	2,700	1,137
Per cent.	 2.2	12.0	\$8.8	16.2	6.6

The A class represents proprietors of villages who hold land in tenant right elsewhere and lenders of money and grain.

The B class consists of well-to-do cultivators with fairly large holdings and free from debt.

The C class includes all in average circumstances working as a rule on borrowed capital.

The D class consists of cultivators in poor circumstances without ploughcattle or with heavy mortgages on their holdings.

The E class comprises day-labourers with small holdings worked at odd times with borrowed bullocks or continually sub-leased to others.

The two last classes are naturally not easily distinguished; but practically the difference made was that a D class tenant had fallen in the world, and one of the E class had never risen.

A very large number of small gardens round village sites have been mapped and recorded to preserve the owner's rights, and have unduly swelled the numbers in the two lowest classes by including many who hold no land except these gardens, which generally do not cover a tenth of an acre; but even including these which form nearly half the number, we find only 23 per cent. of the tenantry to be really impoverished or seriously indebted.

Much of the indebtedness is due to the action of the larger landholders who are not strict enough in recovering rents as they fall due. The small men have to get in their rents in order to pay the Government demand; but the others are quite willing as a rule to leave them outstanding, as by this means they secure good interest on their capital, while at the same time it is secured most satisfactorily by the land. I made many enquiries after the famine of 1897, and it was always in the villages of rich men that arrears were serious. If I attempted to discuss the economic condition of the landholding classes, I could give no information of any real value. Many, even leaving the rich money-lenders out of consideration,

are very well-to-do; but a large number at the same time are overloaded with debt. In nearly every case the debt has been started by some silly extravagance; but once begun it has kept on increasing, often with but little fault on the part of the landholders.

Our Settlements do not probably leave much to the landholder beyond what is necessary for his maintenance in fair comfort and for the improvement of his village, and apart from exceptional cases, where cultivation has increased largely since Settlement, very few have made anything like a fortune out of the land without the aid of money-lending. Thus, when once a man has got seriously in debt, it is only by a good deal of self-denial that he can pay off his encumbrances. I do not advocate leaving a larger profit to the landholders because as things are at present, this would only give them a larger credit to pledge and make money-lenders more keen on obtaining land; I have merely stated the fact to account for the difficulty a landholder experiences in escaping from the clutches of a money-lender.

Statistics, however, prove that there has not been a great change of land from the agricultural to non-agricultural castes. Non-agriculturists, such as Brahmans, Kayashts and Banias have gained a certain number of villages, but mostly it would seem at the expense of Muhammadans and Marathas and of the aboriginal and pastoral tribes, who have also yielded to the better agriculturists, the Kunbis, Kohlis and Powars. Actual statistics of comparison between Settlement and the present time cannot be given for the district, though they have been extracted, because the large number of villages held in part by different castes makes the remaining figures difficult of comprehension and takes away their value for purposes of comparison.

CHAPTER III.

The re-survey of the district was begun in 1889-90, and was almost Survey. completed by the time I arrived in the district. I have nothing but praise to give for the excellence of the survey, which has reflected great credit both on the inferior staff and on the officers who supervised their work. Errors of course were discovered; but only two villages out of over 1,800 had to be re-surveyed after 1 came to the district. One thing that was demonstrated in the survey, was the excellence of the old survey of 1857-64. Here again, some errors existed, and a certain number of disputes were needlessly fomented by the patwaris showing that someone was in possession of land shown in the old map as belonging to someone else. Only one important dispute occurs to me, a question of some 400 acres of jungle between the villages of Tedha in the Palkheda Zamindari and Baghera in the Saoli-Dongargaon Zamindari, where the map did not agree with the demarcation stones. Here, where the stones showed no sign of having been tampered with, I took them as better evidence of the intention of last settlement than the map, which, especially in a survey of thick jungle, might be incorrect.

Another fault in the last Settlement has caused a considerable amount of Malik-makbu/atrouble. While large areas of cultivated land were recorded in malik-makbuza land. right in the names of relations of the malguzars or of old patels, who had some rights in the village but not sufficient to admit of re-instatement as malguzars, the tanks which irrigated their land and the waste land which separated their fields and which, in the present settlement, the malik-makbuzas are cultivating, were entered like the other uncultivated lands in the malguzar's name. These errors were generally settled to the satisfaction of all parties by mutual agreement, except where the parties had had recourse to the Civil Courts before my arrival.

In one village I found that great confusion had been caused, it would Change in field appear, by re-numbering the map and forgetting to change the numbers in the numbers. village papers, so that everyone was found in possession of the fields entered in the name of someone else. There was no tradition of any mutual change of land having taken place, so each tenant was given in the lands he held the rights which were conferred on him or his ancestor at last Settlement in fields bearing different numbers.

On the whole, however, the old survey was marvellously good, though at that time each separate rice embankment was not surveyed separately as is done now. This separate survey of rice bandhis added very greatly to the labour of the present survey and still causes a good deal of trouble in the annual correction of the village maps. It gives so much trouble in fact, that I found in the diary of an exasperated member of the Revenue staff, with more zeal than discretion, that he had given strict injunctions to the cultivators of one village not to keep changing their embankments and giving trouble to the patwari. Though failing to appreciate the relative importance of the two subjects, he gave expression, no doubt, to the wishes of most of his staff.

Commencement of field-work.

23. As soon after my arrival in 1894 as the rains would permit, I, my Assistants, and the Inspectors who were to act as attestation Inspectors, made joint expeditions to inspect different classes of soil and to agree upon its nomenclature.

Soil classification,

The soil classification adopted in this district has been rather more minute than elsewhere. The names used are:—

Black soils.	Red soils.
Kali.	Marhani,
Kachhar.	Sihar.
Kanhar.	Retari.
Morand I.	
Do. II.	Bardi.
Rith.	
Khardi	- 122h

The soil classification had been approved before I was sent to the district, and the only change I made was to divide the morand class into two divisions. If I had been better acquainted with the conditions of the district, I think I should have recommended the exclusion of rith, which is not really a distinct soil class; but rather a slate-coloured condition, to which any soil may arrive when close to a village. It varies in value according to the original character of the soil.

24. The characteristics of the different classes are next given.

Kali and Kanhar.—The distinction between these soils is not very great, and the area classed as kali is nominal; it is usually kanhar which has been swamped in water owing to its situation. It thus loses all trace of lime, and at the same time is further enriched by rotting vegetable matter. It often takes a distinctly blue-black tint as opposed to the brown-black of kanhar. Kanhar is a very rich alluvial soil, probably of trap origin. It crumbles readily, and is easy to work.

Morand I differs from kanhar by the presence of chunkari, or limestone nodules.

Morand II is of two kinds, of approximately equal value. They are both formed of black soil, the one including, however, a considerable amount of chunkari, and the other a good deal of sand washed down from the sandstone hills.

Khardi is the name used for all soils dark in colour, which contain so great an admixture of chunkari, or stones, or are so deficient in depth, as to be of less value than morand II.

Sihar is a reddish-yellow soil formed mainly of the detritus of the sandstone hills. It cracks very little in the hot weather.

Bardi is the name given to very poor gritty sihar or to the detritus of laterite rock.

Kachhar, marhani and retari are names given to three sorts of soil found by river banks. They are all alluvial and differ in value according to the deposit brought down. Kachhar is blackish in colour, and contains very little sand. Marhani is red and is much more sandy than kachhar; but still excellently suited, because so constantly renewed, for garden crops. Retari is poor stuff, almost all sand, and fit only for growing kultha.

The distribution of these soils in the area in cultivation is given below :--

	Description of soil.				Tirora Tahsil.	Sakoli Tahsil.	Total.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sali	•••			476	15	12	503
Sachhar	•,,			710	727	407	1,844
Kanhar	•••	***		20,543	9,796	13,149	43,488
forand I				бі,519	45-3 ⁸ 3	16,127	123.029
Morand II	•••	•••		125 151	192,021	83,828	401,000
Rith		***		1,170	809	436	2,415
Chardi	•••			20,814	20,477	11,702	52,993
Marhani	•••			7.670	6,627	6,561	20,858
Silvar	***	•••		5 ² ,739	149.958	97,261	299,958
Retari	***	***		703	1,696	1.454	3,853
Bardi	•••	•••		8,190	10,916	10,730	29,836
		Total		299,684	438,426	241,667	979,777

It will seen that morand II and sihar are the soils most generally found, occupying 41 per cent, and 30 per cent of the total area, respectively, and in regard to these soils it is worth noting that probably in the Bhandara Tahsil some soil is classed as morand II, which, in the other two tahsils, would have been lassed as sihar. This was due to further experience, as at first it was held that lihar did not crack in the hot weather; but subsequently true sihar land was ound with cracks in it, and this criterion was abolished, and the capability of the soil to bear a double crop was regarded as the great test. In much of the jungly area cultivation is poor, and double-cropping is unusual, and this test was often hard to apply. I am of opinion that with more careful cultivation much land now classed as sihar will bear double crops in future, and that thus the classification should not be regarded as final.

25. In calculating the value of soil, it is necessary not only to consider its appearance, which may be deceptive; but also the use to which it is put. This cross classification often gives allowance for subtle differences which do not meet the eye. For instance, though two fields may look equally good, perhaps one does and the other does not grow wheat. The reason for this may not be known even by the cultivator, though he probably will say the second is *khara*, or salt. The difference in value is brought out by classing the first as wheat land, and the second as only fit for inferior crops. Four such divisions have been made:—

	Division of lan			Bhandara Tahsil.	Tirora : Tahsil.	Sakoli Tahsil.
				Aeres.	Acres.	Acres.
171	(Embanked	***		27,438	19,972	36,413
Wheat land	Unembanked			123,841	49,299	15,252
Rice land	(Irrigated	•••		48,606	152,696	82,658
vice land	Unirrigated	•••		34 919	127,007	42.96 4
Cardon lond	(Irrigated	•••	[4,626	2,915	11,567
Garden land	Unirrigated			4 210	3,275	3,116
Minor crop lan	ıd	•••		56,027	83,382	49,695

In this classification the criterion has been the use to which land has actually been put, and there has not been any assessment of the potential capacity of the land for any special crop. This has no doubt resulted in the under-classification of some fields, as *kanhar*, for instance, must always be able to grow wheat if properly cultivated. If, however, the sound basis of fact were neglected and the decision made upon the personal opinion of the classifier, more serious errors would probably have erept in.

In regard to the wheat laud it is necessary to note, that in the tract known as Pauni-Chauras, in the country near Rampaili and to a certain extent elsewhere, where the soil is good, it is the custom to embank land and to sow it in alternate years with rice and wheat. Occasionally gram takes the places of wheat. It was a question whether this should be classed as wheat land or rice land, and it was decided to show it as wheat land.

Position classes.

26. A further cross-classification has been made of each field according to its surface and situation, as upon these conditions its value depends in a material degree.

The divisions of wheat land are:-

Wahuri.—Cut up by water-course.

Pathar.—Sloping or highlying.

Sadharan.-Level.

Lawan.—Lying in a hollow.

Bandhia,-Embanked.

There has been no distinction made between bandhia (small embankments) and bandhan (large embankments) as in Nagpur, as the distinction is very hard to make, and usually I found that the greater height of the embankment of some fields had been necessitated by the greater slope of the surface, that is, that there was a counterbalancing defect in the field itself, and so in my opinion a bandhia and a bandhan field, as found in Bhandara, may be taken as of approximately equal value. There is practically no irrigation of wheat in Bhandara.

The distribution of these position classes is given below. In the appendices will be found a statement showing the position class of such separate kind of soil:—

	Position class.		Bhandara Tahsil.	Tirora Tahsil.	Sakoli Tahsil.	Total.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Wahuri			1,879	186	78	
Pathar	•••		23,433	12,132	3,295	
Sadharan	•••		98,331 ,	36,132	11,597	
Lawan	***	···j	198	849	281	
Bandhia	•••		27,420	19,972	36,413	

Embankment of wheat land

It may seem somewhat surprising that the area of embanked wheat land is greater in Sakoli than in Bhandara. A large part of the Pauni-Chauras plain is, however, included in the Sakoli Tahsil. At the same time the embanked land in Bhandara was somewhat leniently classed, the higher parts of embanked fields often being classed as sadharan, on the ground that they were not fully benefited by the embankment. Further experience showed that this was to a great extent an unnecessary refinement of classification.

It is still rather a moot point whether there would be advantage in embanking the remainder of the level wheat land. Embankment of land is not popular in Nagpur, and there is probably some sound reason for this difference. It may,

I think, be that, where there is sufficient rainfall to grow rice as a rotation crop with wheat embankment pays; but not where cotton and juari are the rotation crops. I fancy embankment would always be good for the wheat, except in years when the winter rains are heavy; but the crop which is used for rotation will really decide the question of embankment, and thus the ultimate factor is the rainfall. Bhandara cannot grow cotton and can grow rice, and therefore embankment pays. One of the great advantages of embankment is that holding up the water in the rains eradicates padal grass, the great enemy of the cultivator of rich land, while at the same time it gradually improves the texture of the soil.

As regards the lawan position, I cannot do better than quote from Mr. Craddock's Nagpur Settlement Report, with which I entirely agree.

The lawan or lowlying position has not been of much use as defining an advantage in an undulating country like this. It is rare to find a locality of this kind unless the water has been impounded by an embankment; and sometimes, where a natural hollow is found, the position is a defect rather than an advantage, and crops are found to suffer from excessive moisture. When the settlement of this district comes to be revised again, I would strongly advise the officer entrusted with this duty to adopt a distinct class, sawan, or flat. In that case an absolutely level field would be classed as sawan, and the class ordinary (sadharan) would be applied to fields, which though not absolutely flat are not so irregular in surface as to be classed pathar or wahuri. It is a defect in the present classification that there is not enough distinction between absolutely level fields, and those which have a somewhat irregular surface.

It may be well to notice that the wahuri position has in this district been applied more sparingly than in Nagpur. Only land seriously injured by ravines and water-courses has been so classed, the remainder being entered as pathar, and allowance has been made for this fact in the soil factors chosen.

27. The two main divisions of rice land are unirrigated warthemia and Rice land. irrigated walit.

The unirrigated land is again divided into tikra (sloping or highlying), saman (level), jhilan lowlying and receiving the drainage from elsewhere.

Irrigation is classed as murkhand, irrigated from the centre channel in the tank and warsalang irrigated from the side channel of a large tank or from a small tank.

I am now of opinion that it would have been better if irrigation had been classed as 1st and 2nd class, and not by vernacular names, which do not suit all circumstances. For instance, all the irrigation from the large tank at Nawegaon bandh is from a salang, or side channel, and not from a murkhand; but it would be absurd to class such land as irrigated warsalang as the supply is sufficient even in the worst years.

Rice land has thus been divided:—

D	f rice land.		 Bhandara Tahsil.	Tirora Tahsil.	Sakoli Tahsil.	Total.	
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
We rthemia tikra	•••	•••	•••	 2,436	8,360	6,924	17,720
Warthemia s oman		•••	•••	 28,050	107,486	31,842	167,378
Warthemia jhilan	•••	•••	•••	 4,440	11,050	4,198	19,698
Worsalang	***	1+4	•••	 ვი,რ25	106,886	50,540	188,051
Murkhand	•••	•••	•••	 18,021	45,800	32,118	95,939

Garden land.

28. The garden land classification here is also complex; but I left it as I found it:—

Bari abadi warpani, unirrigated garden near village.

Bari abadi walit, irrigated garden near village.

Bari kachhar war pani, unirrigated garden away from the village.

Bari kachhar walit, irrigated garden away from the village.

Bari santa motasthal, sugarcane garden irrigated by a mot, or lift.

Bari santa patasthal, sugarcane garden irrigated by a pat, or channel from a tank.

It would have sufficed to have merely unirrigated and irrigated garden land for the first four classes, allowing for the position by the village in the same way as for other land as will be shown below.

The manner in which the garden land is distributed is shown in the table below:—

Position class.						Bhandara Tahsil.	Tirora Tahsil.	Sakoli Tahsil.
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bari abadi warpani	•••	•••				2,037	2,226	1,339
Bari abadi walit	***	•••	•••	77.		568	368	351
Bari kuchhar warpuni		***	79 s.			2,173	1,049	962
Bari kachhar walit		•••				1,080	600	1,780
Bari santa motasthal	•••	***	3			1,363	1,610	1,455
Bari santa patasthal	•••	***	}	N VIK	•••	1,606	328	8,798

Minor crop land.

29. For minor crop land no sub-divisions are given.

In addition to all these divisions and sub-divisions there are two facts which may affect land whatever crop it grows and whatever the soil may be. If a field is situated close to the village site it is manured by the village drainage besides having some other advantages: such land is called khari. On the other hand, fields on the edge of jungle suffer most severely from the depredations of animals and watching the crops adds to the cost of cultivation: such lands are called râu. Taking the classification as a whole, though it is somewhat too complex as regards garden land, I do not see how it could well be improved except as regards making a class for level wheat land, and calling the irrigation 1st and 2nd class, instead of by the vernacular names now used. Whether this excessive subdivision is productive of sufficient advantage in the more correct valuation of the land to counterbalance the extra labour involved, is a matter open to some argument, and from the soil classification subsequently adopted in settlements in the Chhattisgarh Division, it would appear that there is a re-action from the tendency to minute sub-division which may be taken to have culminated in Bhandara.

Soil factors.

30. This description of the soil classification though lengthy, seemed to me indispensable in the report, as it is the basis of the calculation of the new rents, and I now pass on to explain the manner in which the soil factors were fixed. The first frame work was based upon the opinion of a committee of landowners and cultivators who were, however, representatives more of the rice interest than of wheat, and so they rather undervalued rice land as compared with wheat land. Their opinions were subsequently checked where possible, by comparing the rents paid for different classes of land, and the crop actually obtained from different kinds of soil in official crop experiments. The wheat land factors remained unchanged throughout; but further experience in the profits of rice cultivation, led me to recommend some increase in the rice factors as compared with those of wheat land.

31. The following tables give the wheat land factors as recommended by the committee and as deduced from rents and from the outturn given by crop experiments and the figures finally adopted. The table is not a full one, as separate rents and crop experiments cannot be obtained for all varieties of land, but those obtained are sufficient to show that that the comparative value of different varieties and different positions has been fairly well gauged:—

The same of the sa		Opinion.	Rents.	Experiments.	Factor.
	:		1 ! !		
(Sadharen		36	41	43	36
Kanhar } Bandhia	!	45	47		45
(Sadharan	•••	32	32	32	32
Morand I Bandhia	••• [40	37		49
Pathar	,	24	28		24
(Sadharan	•••	24	26	27	24
Morand II Bandhia	•••	30	29	37	30
Pathar		18	19		18
Khardi Sadharan	*** ;	14	26	12	14

32. The rice factors were a much more difficult matter, one of the chief Rice factors, reasons being that Bhandara was the first of the rice districts outside Chhattisgarh to be re-settled.

In the following table, first is given the factor as compared with 32 for morand I sadharan (wheat land); in the 2nd column the figure deduced from rents upon the same basis; but in the third, as it is impossible to compare the outturn of rice with wheat, the starting point has been from 36, the accepted factor for sihar warsalang. The factor deduced from rents for sihar warsalang as compared with wheat land rents falls very near to 36 (only differing by $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), and so the comparison between wheat and rice lands seems fairly satisfactory:—

	Soil and position	classes.		Opinion.	Rents.	Experiments.	Factors.
Kanhar	Saman	***		34	45		45
	(Saman	•**	,	30	41		40
Morand I	Warsalang	•••		45	55	i	50
	Murkhand			бо }	63		6о
	(Tikra	•••		15	•••	16	15
	Saman		1	24	38	25	30
Morand II] d Jhilan	· .		30		36	36
	Warsalang	•••		37	53	47	48
	l (Murkhand			50	56	53	54
	(Saman			22	27	21	24
	Jhilan	•		27		30	30
Sihar	Warsalang			3 3	₃ \$	36	ენ
	Murkhand			44	45	57	48

In this table it must be remembered that in the black soils, except in morand II tikra, a second crop would often if not always be grown, while the factors deduced from experiments are based on the rice crop alone.

Garden factors.

33. For garden land the data at my disposal were few, and I had to fix the factors chiefly upon opinions given. The question, however, of assessing the sugarcane land in the Sakoli Tahsil was of too great importance to decide by guess work, and in the preliminary report of that tahsil I have argued the question at some length from the point of view of rents actually paid. The difficulty which confronts us is, that by custom, a high rent is paid for the year when sugarcane is grown, a low rent for the second year when rice is grown, and nothing for the third year when the land lies fallow. Our assessment is made for a long period of years, and these annual variations cannot be taken into account; but a fair average valuation must be fixed. The factors fixed for sugarcane land are, however, only applicable to land which does not now a great land are when sugarcane is being grown. The which does not pay a special water-rate when sugarcane is being grown. The rights to water are different in different villages; sometimes the malguzars own the tank, sometimes some tenants, descendants of the same family, have equal rights, and sometimes tenants are the sole owners. All these persons get water free, and so their land can bear the full assessment. When, however, the owners of the tanks have settled how much land they can take up for sugarcane themselves, any balance of their sugarcane land, for which the tanks will supply water, is leased to tenants, or tenants are allowed on payment of an extra sum to cultivate sugarcane in their own fields. It would be impracticable to decide a rent to be paid by tenants for this privilege, as if a higher rent were fixed, the tenant would claim a right to water from the tank for sugarcane so long as he paid his rent. This could never be permitted, as the owners of the tanks must be the persons to decide, if in a year of deficient rainfall the sugarcane cultivation must be contracted. It was therefore decided that tenant land in which sugarcane is usually grown should be assessed as if it were irrigated rice land, as by custom all have a right to water for their rice; while an average sum, representing the water-rate paid to the malguzar, should be entered in the siwai income for purposes of assessment. Thus the tenant can only claim to get water for his land for rice, and if he wants to grow sugarcane, he must make his own bargain with his landlord.

Inferior land fac-

34. Land which will only grow inferior crops is not sub-divided by position classes.

The following table shows the factors as given by the committee, as deduced from rents, and as finally adopted:

							
	Soil and pos	ition classes.	सम्बद्धाः स्थल		Opinion.	Rents.	Factors.
Morand I, Sa	adharan (the standard)	•••		32	32	32
Morand I, M	lutafarikat	1	•••		20	20	20
Morand II	do.	•••	•••	}	14	16	14
Sihar	do.	•••	•••	}	8	16	12
Khardi	do.	•••	•••		8	13	10
Bardi	do.	•••	•••		3	6	3
Retari	do.	•••	•••		3	3	3
				}			·

The rents actually given for inferior (mutafarikat) soils of worse quality show that the committee rather undervalued them; but it was not thought advisable o go as high as the rents would indicate, as sufficient instances were not obtained to give a very sure basis, and crop experiments in miscellaneous crops were few in number and of little value.

35. The only factors that remain for consideration are those when the land is described as *khari*, close to the village site, and so manured, and *rán*, damaged by animals owing to proximity to jungle. The advantage of the *khari* position is naturally much greater to poor soils than to good ones, and it was decided that to the factors should be added—

²⁵ per cent. for kali, kanhar and kachhar.

^{33 ,,} for morand and marhani.

^{50 ,,} for other soils.

For the rán position, on the other hand, it was decided that there should be a deduction of 33 per cent. from all soils.

The existence of holdings consisting entirely of the khari or the ran position is so rare, that really useful statistics of rents paid cannot be obtained for purposes of comparison.

36. I do not know if it is necessary for me to explain how these factors are used of assessment. for the calculation of actual rents; but as criticisms of the system usually bear upon this point, it may be advisable to write a few lines to make the matter clear.

Soil-unit system

First, a calculation is made of the actual incidence of the existing rents per soil-unit for (a) the group of 60 to 80 villages; (b) each village in the group; (c) each class of tenants in each village, and in the group as a whole. Then the increase in the rent-rate per acre (this is used because the incidence per soil-unit at settlement cannot be obtained) since settlement is calculated and compared with the enhancement which the general consideration of the rise in prices would indicate as fair. The excess of this enhancement according to prices (in the Bhandara District, taken as 50 per cent.—see paragraph 12) over the increase in the rent rate since settlement gives, subject to any considerations arising from the special circumstances of the group, the amount by which the standard rate per soil-unit should exceed the existing incidence per soil-unit. This rate is chiefly kept as a standard for comparison, when the new rates are calculated for each village separately, and enhancements in villages where the incidence is above the standard rate are more sparingly made than in others. Differences of natural advantages within the group naturally make wide variations in the incidences of different villages; but quite as many variations are caused by the personal idiosyncracies of the malguzars, and comparison with the standard rate allows for the gradual adjustment of these latter variations and the equalization of the burden of the assessment over the group as a whole. The individual village rate is fixed from a careful examination of the situation of the village as a whole, based both on a personal visit to it, and on its special statistics. The increase of the rent-rate of each class of tenants is considered, and the new rate is fixed with special regard to the condition of the tenants whose debts (as given by themselves) are all tabulated. This village rate, however, is not used as a rigid rule admitting no exception; a deduced rent is calculated by it for each holding, and this deduced rent is compared with the existing rent. If the existing rent is the highest, but is apparently paid without difficulty, the tenant being found without any serious debt, it is left alone; but where it is manifestly too high, reductions are liberally made. The change in the law requiring the consent of the landlord to reductions in ordinary rents was made after most of the assessments had been completed; but in this district the malguzars seldom objected to making any reductions which I thought necessary. When the existing rent is found to be lower than the deduced rent, enhancement is made, a sum slightly less than the deduced rent being fixed as a general rule. If, however, the difference between the existing and the deduced rent is great, and the resulting enhancement, though perhaps not really exorbitant, would be too sudden, about two-thirds of the difference between the two figures, or even less, is generally taken as the amount of enhancement. Such allowance is not, however, always made, the exceptional cases being generally those of holdings let to Brahmans or others not engaged in agriculture, and sublet by them at heavy rents. However high the sub-tenant's rent, the deduced rent is not exceeded, except in cases where a great deal of land is left fallow and is apparently valuable as such, while by our rule for applying the village rate no rent at all is ordinarily fixed on fallow land.

Thus at every step safeguards against over-assessment are provided, and yet the Settlement Officer is enabled to equalize the pressure of the assessment in a manner that a landlord, with his fear of offending the Brahmans and other important tenants, could not attempt even if he were so inclined.

37. The standard rates adopted for the different groups are given below, with the average soil-unit incidence before revision and the rate to which a 50 per cent. enhancement on settlement acreage rates would point.

Standard rate

Nam	ne of group.		Unit incidence.	go per cent, enhancement on settlement rates.	Standard rate.
Pauni-Haveli			·6 ₅	'70	.70
Pauni-Chauras	•••		·57	.40	`70
Adyal			·61	'70	.70
Tumsal	•	···}	.65	83	· 8 o
Silli-Manegaon	•••		.20	.66	.65
Ambagarh	***		·57	.79	.70
Chakaheti (1)	•••		•48	.79	'55
Bhandara (2)	•••	•••	69	79	· 8 o
Katori	***		.58	75	.20
Tirora			.6 0	75	.70
Rampaili	•••		.23	.61	·6 ₅
Chorkhamara	•••		'57	.28	· 6 0
Saoli-Dongargaon (4)	•••	}	'44 '	.38	'45
Amgaon (4)	•••		'43	'45	.20
Bijli (4)	•••		'41	'42	.20
Warad (4)	•••		.20	58	.60
Kamtha (4)	•••	.00	47_	'57	.22
Phulchur (4)	•••	4.4	42	'52	'55
Nawegaon Bandh ·			'36	.46	'45
Deori (5)			:31	'32	'35
Chichgath (5)	•••		20	.26	'25
Palandur (5)	***		30	'46	'35
Gondumri	•••		34	'43	'40
Dalli (5)		101 37	.32	'45	'40
Lakhandur	***	3 -2	다리 크기크 48	.60	'60
Sakoli	414	•	.36	'45	'45
Lakhni	***		'52	.63	·6o

Enhancements in rents.

38. The enhancement in rents effected by the adoption of these rates is shown in the following tables according to tahsils:—

Bhandara Tahsil.

		SETTLEMENT.		ATTEST	TATION.	Rev	ISED.	In- crease
		Amount. Rate. Amount. Rate.		Amount.	Rate.	per cent.		
		Rs.	As. p.	Rs.	As. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	<u> </u>
Malik-makbuza		 24,026	13 0	24.118	12 10	29,490	0 15 8	32
Absolute-occupan	су	 50,696	13 4	41,952	14 2	50.51 6	1 1 1	20
Occupancy		 47.248	12 6	92,293	13 5	1 09,035	15 10	81
·Ordinary	•••	 67.989	10 O	80,050	14 2	85,542	0 15 1	6
	Total tenants	 1,66,245	11 6	2,14,294	13 10	2,45,093	0 15 10	14

Rupees 312 added at last Settlement to the total in one village without the details being given.

⁽¹⁾ A very backward track.
(2) Situated near the chief town.
(4) These Zamindaris have benefited especially by the opening of the railway.
(5) Backward Zamindaris, chiefly inhabited by aboriginal tribes.

The percentages of increase anticipated for this tahsil in the orders on the preliminary report were:—

					Per cent.
Malik-makbuza	•••	•••		•••	20
Absolute-occupancy	•••	•••	•••	•••	22
Occupancy	•••	•••	•••		20
Ordinary	•••	•••	•••	•••	5
· · · · · ·					
			Total		14.7
			,		-7/

Tirora Tahsil.

			Settl	EMENT.	ATTES	TATION.	Revised.		In-	
			Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	crease per cent.	
			Rs.	As. p.	Rs.	As. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
		1				ralsa.			1	
Malik-makbuza	•••	•••	11 537	12 7	10,926	0 12 9	13.553	0 15 10	24	
Absolute-occupan	су	•••	25 750	14 2	22,080	0146	26,217	1 1 3	19	
Occupancy			26,464	13 6	64,351	0149	75.326	1 1 3	17	
Ordinary	•••		48.3 98	10 9	56,476	1 0 3	58,948	1 0 11	4	
	Total tenants		1,00,613	12 2	1,42,907	0 15 3	1,60,492	1 1 2	12	
					Zam	indari.				
Malik-makbuza	•••	•••	5,205	8 11	4,001	9 11	4.752	0 11 9	78	
Absolute-occupane	c y	,	23,696	12 7	18,981	13 0	23,616	1 0 2	24	
Occupancy	•••		19,658	11.8	-65,956	13 10	77,174	1 0 3	17	
Ordinary			56.940	9 5	87,526	13 8	94.783	0 14 9	8	
	Total tenants		1,00,295	10 6	1,72,464	13 8	1,95,573	0 15 6	13	

The approved percentages of enhancement in the orders on the preliminary report were:—

Khalsa. Zamindari.

		The second secon		2 C 11 C 1 Tark	Danninga.1.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Malik-makbuza	•••		• • •	25	25
Absolute-occupancy	•••		• • •	25	25
Occupancy	•••		• • •	20	20
Ordinary			•••	2	5
		Total	••	13	12.7

Sakoli Tahsil.

			SETTL	EMENT.	ATTEST	TATION,	REVISED.		În-
			Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate.	crease per cent.
			Rs.	As. p.	Rs.	As. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Malik-makbuza	•••		9,089	11 9	9.574	12 0	12,013	0 15 1	26
Absolute-occupane	:y		21,940	13 7	16,460	13 8	20 075	1 0 8	22
Occupancy			20,808	12 9	37,152	13 4	45,016	1 0 2	21
Ordinary	•••	•••	44,485	9 11	52,568	13 9	58,415	0 15 3	11
	Total tenants		87,234	11 3	1,06,180	13 6	1,23,506	0 15 9	17
					Zami	ndari.			
Malik-makbuza	•••		1,255	99	1,213	9 7	1,452	11 5	19
Absolute-occupano	:у		2,026	7 11	1,401	7 3	1,785	9 3	28
Occupancy	•••		2,120	93	5.384	9 1	6,077	10 3	13
Ordinary	***		11,295	б і	18,877	6 2	21,640	7 0	14
	Total tenants		15,441	6 6	25,662	6 8	29.502	7 8	15

The percentages of enhancement approved in the orders on the preliminary report were :--

				Khalsa,	Zamindari.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Malik-makbuza	•	***	•••	25	25
Absolute occupancy	***		•••	25	25
Оссирансу		***		20	20
Ordinary		•••		5	5
		Total		13	9.
				_	_

Deviation from

39. The deviation from the approved percentages of enhancement in the Sakoli sanctioned percent. Tahsil is rather large, whereas in the other two tahsils a fairly close approximation has been made. The to per cent. of difference in the total rent enhancement, which would have necessitated a further reference to the Government of India, was not reached; but still the matter requires some explanation. The Tahsil Preliminary Report is written when the Settlement Officer has seen little or nothing of the tahsil himself, and is based merely on statistics, and the statistics of the Sakoli Tahsil proved very misleading. Large areas were found held without rent or on very low rents, and concealment of the true rents paid had been very prevalent. Of course concealment of rent could not always be proved; but it was clearly proved and even admitted in certain cases, and in others, the difference between the rent-rate in villages held by Kohlis as compared with that in those close by held by malguzars of other castes, left no doubt in one's mind that the true The Kohlis are very good landlords as a general facts had not appeared. rule; but in their dealings with their tenants and their labourers, follow their own customs, while the provisions of the Tenancy Act often remain entirely in abeyance. They admit no tenant-right in land capable of being irrigated for sugarcane, and change the tenants as they please; and in many villages a large number of the labourers are practically serfs, being fed, clothed and married by their employers, for whom they and their children work all their lives without any fixed wages. These customs are acquiesced in by all parties, and as far as I could learn there is no discontent. The announcement of the new rents was always received by both malguzars and tenants with perfect equanimity; but seemed to be a somewhat unreal formality, and I am not at all certain that it will be strictly followed. It has given, however, a fairly sound basis for the assessment of the Government revenue, calculated to fall with the same pressure as on the neighbouring villages, and as the old customs decay, as will probably be the case, the tenants will find that their rights are recorded. In many of the Zamindaris of the Sakoli Tahsil there were certain dues collected in addition to the rent; these were called pandhri, gharkari and sukhpathi, and at last settlement, when elsewhere the pandhri. became a Government tax, were left untouched because of the inaccessibility of these tracts. It has been decided that these dues shall now be abolished; but their abolition was necessarily considered in the fixation of rents. Thus, if a man paid Rs. 3 rent and Re. 1 pandhri, and the deduced rent for his land amounted to Rs. 4-8-o, it is clear that his rent could easily be fixed at Rs. 4 or Rs. 4-8-o, although the percentage of increase in his rent was large.

> The small percentage of enhancement in occupancy rents in the Sakoli Zamindaris is due to the fact that the rent-rate was already considerably above that paid by other tenants.

Addition to the 40. The total amount added to the rent-roll is thus:—

				Rs.	Per cent.
Absolute-occupancy tenants	•••	•••	•••	21,335	31
Occupancy tenants	•••	•••	•••	47.492	18
Ordinary tenants	***	•••	•••	23,8 32	8
		Total	•••	92,659	14

The total assessed rental falls short of the deduced rental of the district by Rs. 13,329. Margins of Rs. 10,665 and Rs. 16,079 are allowed on the deduced rents to absolute-occupancy and occupancy tenants, while the rents of ordinary tenants exceed the deduced rental by Rs. 13,515.

41. In this connection it will be well to show also what reductions in excessively Reduction in rents. high rents were made by me; but I must point out that the figures given below are not complete, as often reductions were made in the villages on the verbal complaint of the tenant and with the acquiescence of the malguzar. This course had the advantage of giving the tenant immediate relief; but could only be followed where there was no doubt about the excessive nature of the rent:-

Status.		Number of holdings affected.	Old rent.	Deduced rent.	Revised.	Total reduction.	Percentage of reduction.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Malik-makbuza		175	2,518	1,539	1,790	728	29
Absolute-occupancy	•	183	2,380	1,310	1,777	553	34
Occupancy		604	8,941	5,170	6,606	2.335	26
Ordinary	•••	1,842	27,814	13,991	19,482	8,332	30

Thus the total amount reduced was Rs. 11,948, which, I think, shows that the assessment of rents was made with very marked leniency.

42. Before proceeding to an account of the assessment of the land revenue, Government pro-I must just state, though without detail, that under the heading malik-makbuzas perty-holdings is included a certain amount, Rs. 3,063, on account of Government property: this consists of land, which having been granted in malik-makbuza right has either been resigned by the grantees or has lapsed to Government owing to failure of heirs. Such land was leased to malguzars for the remaining period of Settlement, and has now been settled with the present holders as Government ryots. The revenue payable upon it will be recovered in the same way as malik-makbuza revenue by the malguzars, who will receive upon their collections a percentage for their trouble. Among the malik-makbuzas are also included a certain number who do not pay the full revenue, some have a certain portion remitted for a life or for certain lives, while others, who commuted at last Settlement their right to hold free of revenue for a term into a perpetual quit-rent, will continue (with their heirs and assigns) to pay only a certain proportion of the revenue fixed in perpetuity, the actual amount varying with the assessment as revised from time to The figures in the statements give the actual amount realizable, while the details of each case are entered in the register of muafi holdings, and the manner in which the amount payable in such case has been calculated has been recorded in the village notes.

The assessment of land revenue in malguzari villages is based upon the Assessment of land assets of the malguzars as derived from three sources—(1) from tenants' rents, revenue. (2) from the rental value of the sir land or home-farm, (3) from the miscellaneous income derived from forests, water-rates, fisheries and such like, and to this is added the net amount recoverable from malguzars on account of the collection of the revenue paid by malik-makbuzas and Government ryots. To avoid misconstruction, it should be added that this last amount is not dependent on the amount actually paid in any year; but the malguzars are liable for a fixed sum by their contract, though under Section 116 of the Land Revenue Act, special assistance can be given to them in their collections of such revenue if it falls into arrear.

Malguzars' assets.

44. The following table gives comparative statistics of the assets of malguzars in the Khalsa portion of the district at last Settlement, at attestation, and as adopted for the re-assessment:—

			Settlement.	Attestation.	Revised.	Estimate sanctioned.
			Rs.	Ŕs.	Rs.	Rs.
			Bhandar	ı z Tahsil	,	
Tenants' rents	***		1,66,245	2,14,294	2,45,093	2,45,500
Sir	***		(1) 41,541	(1) 59.958	(2) 82,005	(3) 65,000
Siwai	***		34,079	² 5.335	25.335	20,000
Total malg	guzari a sse ts		2,41,765	2.99 587	3,52,433	3,30,500
Malik-makbuzas' payr	nen ts		24,026	24,118	29,490	28,000
	GRAND TOTAL		2,65,791	3,23,705	3,81,923	3,58,500
		j	Tirora Tahs	il (Khalsa).		
Tenants' rents	····		1,00,613	1,42,507	1,60,492	1,62,300
Sir ,	•••	•••	(1) 28,696	(1) 40,766	(2) 55,273	54,000
Siwai	•••		12,821	10,545	10,545	22,000
Total mal	guzari assets		1,42,130	1,94,218	2,26,310	2,38,300
Malik-makbuzas' payr	ments		11,537	10,926	13 553	13,700
	GRAND TOTAL		1,53,667	2,05,144	2,39,863	2,52,000
				il (Khalsa).	2/09/000	
Tenants' rents	***]	87,234	1,06,180	(4) 1,23,407	1,20,930
Sir	(**		(1) 23,480	(1) 35,698	48,238	42,000
Siwai	•••		16,277	13,163	13,163	16,000
Total	malguzari assets		1,26,991	1,55,041	1,84,808	1,78,930
Malik-makbuzas' payı	ments		9,089	•9,574	12,013	11,420
	GRAND TOTAL		1,36,080	1,64,615	1,96,821	1,90,350
		l	Bhandara Dis	trict (Khalsa).		
Tenants' rents	•••		3 54,092	4,63,382	5,28.992	5,28,730
Sir	***		(1) 93,717	(I) I,36,407	1,85,516	1,61,000
Siwai	•••	•••	63,177	49,043	49,043	58, 00 0
Total malg	guzari assets		5,10,886	6,48,848	7,63,551	7,47.730
Malik-makbuzas' payr			44,652	44,618	55.056	53,120
	GRAND TOTAL		5,55,538	6,93,464	8,18,607	8,00,850

⁽¹⁾ At all-round acreage rate.

⁽²⁾ As calculated from soil factors.

⁽³⁾ According to Central Provinces' estimate, which the Government of India, in letter No. 3536-3144, dated the 2nd September 1895, pointed out to be unduly lenient.

⁽⁴⁾ Rs. 100 deducted representing water-rate collected from tenants in Korambi and paid by the malguzars to the owners of the tank.

The figures given for the last Settlement are not quite as given in Mr. Lawrence's statements, because the home-farm has here been valued at the all-round tenant acreage rate, and a reduction has been made in the siwai income which was shown in the village records. There seems to have been some confusion in the calculation of siwai at that time, and large amounts on account of fruit trees have been shown against villages where no trees have ever existed; but the amounts so shown seem to have been neglected in making the assessment. It has therefore been necessary to make corrections in order to show approximately the assets upon which the assessment of Mr. Lawrence was based, and the siwai entered by him has been reduced from Rs. 93,058 to Rs. 63,177 for this purpose.

- 45. The valuation of the sir or home-farm works out to Re. 1-3-4 per acre, and that of land held rent-free from the malguzars at Re. 1-0-6 as against a tenant acreage rent-rate of Re. 1-0-2; but that this is not excessive is shown by the fact that out of 150,146 acres of home-farm, 13,068 acres are let to tenants for Rs. 22,852 at Re. 1-12-0 an acre, and 1,890 acres are let on grain rents valued at Rs. 5,057, or Rs. 2-10-10 an acre. At the same time it is not usual for a proprietor to let his best land, and thus the rental valuation put upon the home-farm is probably very well within the possible amount which could be obtained for it.
- 46. The siwai income was assessed by me, often after very liberal remissions from the amounts stated by my assistants, at Rs. 65,064; but in order that there should be no over-assessment under this head, 26 per cent. of the ascertained amount was again remitted before assuming the amount adopted for the calculation of the revenue. The assessment of siwai income is necessarily most difficult, as it is fluctuating in amount and can easily be concealed. The main rule followed was, in the absence of accounts, to assess 4 annas on every mango tree and 2 annas on every mahua tree belonging to the malguzars. Mangoes, however, were not assessed when the malguzars agreed not to keep them exclusively for their own use, but to allow all-comers to pick the fruit, and large reductions were made for old or immature trees of any kind which were reported not to bear much produce. Again, after the amount had been so worked out by my assistants. I nearly always made some further reductions. For mahua trees situated in jungles a merely nominal assessment was made, as not only do they not flower so well, but the flowers are also consumed to a great extent by wild animals. No assessment at all was put upon trees the produce of which is taken by tenants.

The estimate of income from forest produce was necessarily a matter of conjecture in most instances, but was based on the area and character of the forest and upon enquiries made from the surrounding villagers, who often would give fairly reliable accounts of their own purchases. The malguzars often put to me most ingenious form of special pleading. If I found traces of extensive cutting and large sales, I was told that they must confess in sorrow to great extravagance in cutting the jungle; but now, as I could see for myself, but little remained to cut while, if on the contrary I found a well preserved jungle, I was informed by the proprietor, with pride, that he was not as other men were, he made no income from his forest but kept it for the use of his village.

Fisheries, rents of tanks for sowing singhara, or water-nuts, and of river sand for planting melons, were as a rule capable of fairly exact assessment.

Bazar dues have only been included in one village, namely, Lakhandur, which is held by the Bhonsla Rajas on a privileged tenure. In other villages, where the proprietors were permitted to take bazar dues at last Settlement on condition of spending the money in improving the bazar, as the condition has not been fulfilled, the privilege has how been taken away.

Water-rates for tank water used by tenants for sugarcane gardens have been calculated as far as might be from the average collections for the past for years, checked by the area of sugarcane land held by tenants. There was a great deal of concealment made in this matter, and the figures assumed are probably not very accurate, though the error is certainly in the direction of leniency.

Comparison with sanctioned forecasts.

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47. Before leaving the subject, I must comment on the figures as now assessed as compared with the forecasts sanctioned by the Government of India. The agreement as regards tenants' rents is remarkable; and this is as it should be, as in dealing with rents, even at the time of the preliminary reports, there were fairly satisfactory data to go upon except in the Sakoli Tahsil. As regards the valuation of sir, there is a difference of Rs. 17,000 more in Bhandara than Sept - 95 16 / 4the figure adopted in the Central Provinces Government Resolution; but this was pointed out by the Government of India to be unduly low; though as an alternative figure was not suggested. I have been obliged to take the low figure in the tables of statistics. There is also an increase of Rs. 6,000 in Sakoli, which is due in the main to the excellent irrigation of the malguzars' fields in that tabsil, a fact not sufficiently realised before the tabsil was inspected in detail. There is a great falling-off from the estimate of siwai in the Tirora Tahsil. It was thought at the time of writing the preliminary report that the siwai had not been so much exaggerated here as in the Bhandara Tahsil at last Settlement, but further enquiry showed that very large numbers of the mahua trees did not belong to the proprietors at all, but to the tenants; while I was very lenient in assessing the value of the trees belonging to agriculturist malguzars, who did not sell the mahua flower but merely kept it for the feed of their bullocks; especially when I found that they were generous in allowing their tenants the produce of a large number of trees for the same purpose.

Land revenue assessed.

48. Upon these assets revenue has been assessed as shown below:-

				0x	Percentage on-		
Tahsil.			Malguzari assete.	Total assets.	Malguzari assets.	Total assets.	
			Rs.	Rs.			
Bhandara	•••		1,97,100	2.23 397	56	59	
Tirora (Khalsa)	•••		1,25,963	1.37,770	551/2	58	
Sakoli (Khalsa)	•••		1,02,001	1,12 485	56	57	
	Total Khalsa		4,25,064	4,73.652	56	58	

The proportion of the malguzari assets to be taken as revenue in the three tahsils was sanctioned as follows:-56 per cent. in Bhandara, 55 per cent. in Tirora, and 54 per cent. in Sakoli.

Explanation of variation from forecast.

The difference in the revenue assessed does not exceed the 10 per cent. margin permitted without further reference to the Government of India, but as the difference is in the direction of excess over the standard approved, some explanation may be given.

In the Tirora Tahsil it was found that many malguzars gained by the re-assessment, that is, the amount added to their rent-roll exceeded the amount added to their outgoings in revenue and cesses. In such cases it was obviously unnecessary to take as the Government share less than the maximum limit of 60 per cent, of the assets. This was also true to some extent in the Sakoli Tahsil, and here undue prominence was given by me in my preliminary report to the necessity for treating with leniency the Kohli malguzars. At that time I was not in a position to allow for the small proportion which they bear to the malguzars of this tahsil and I subsequently found that many of the richest villages were held by Brahman and Kalar money-lenders who had no such claim for lenient treatment.

50. So far I have been dealing with the full revenue assessed, but a certain amount of the demand shown above is not realizable on account of its redemption or assignment for various reasons. The details of all villages so circumstanced are given in my group reports, and here I will only give a statement showing the number of villages with the amount of revenue released in this Settlement:—

Revenue-fr	ee.		Number.	Revenue not relizable.
				Rs.
(a) Grants in perpetuity or for an indefin	nite time		16	4,785
(b) Grants for certain lives	•••		5	2,470
(c) Revenue redeemed by a cash payment	tunder the Waste	Land Rules.	45	4,905
Partly revenue	free.			
(a) Grants in perpetuity or for an indefin	ite time		4	787
(b) Grants for certain lives	•••		5	656
(c) Life maufis commuted to a quit rent v	varying with the la	and revenue	13	1,177
Makta gras	its.			
Held on a revenue fixed in perpetuity	***		16	4,131
		Total	104	18,911

51. The total amount remitted at last Settlement was Rs. 10,909, but of the larger sum now unrealizable Rs. 4,905 is on account of waste land villages which were sold free of revenue subsequent to Settlement, and Rs. 2,470 on account of Naologi Rao Gujar's estate, regarding which orders were passed later than in other cases.

The remaining difference of Rs. 1,536 is due to the fact that although some grants have fallen the assessment in other villages still held on privileged terms has been increased.

52. The effect of the revision of the Settlement upon the malguzars may Effect of revision. next be considered. At last Settlement the balance left after paying the revenue in each tahsil was as follows:—

	Tahsil.			Assets.	Realizable revenue.	Cesses.	Balance.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bhandara Tirora Khalsa Sakoli Khalsa		•••		2 ,6 5 ,79 <i>t</i> 1,53,667 1,36,080	1,54,941 97,111 78,123	7, 25 3 4 453 3,686	1,03.597 52,103 54 271	
		Total		5,55,538	3,30.175	15,392	2,09.971	

Besides this they had to maintain patwaris, though it is doubtful whether this expense was very great, as the papers were generally written up by their agents.

Since Settlement the additional rate at 2 per cent. for insurance against famine has been added by legislation and a patwari cess at 4 per cent. on the malguzari revenue has been imposed to cover the cost of the Land Record Staff.

The present balances left to malguzars are:—

	Tahsil.		Assets.	Realizable revenuc.	Net cesses.	Balance.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bhandara Tirora Khalsa Sakoli Khalsa	•••	•••	3,81,862 2,39,491 1,96,143	2,15.677 1,36,688 1.07.271	22,899 14.425 11 849	1,43,286 88,378 77.023	
		Total	 8,17,496	4 59,636	49,173	3,08,687	

Here net cesses are shown, allowance being made for the additional rate collected from some tenants.

53. Thus the malguzars of the district are as a body better off by nearly Rs. 1,00,000 than they were at last Settlement, though it is no doubt true that there is not the same prospect of an early extension of their income as there was then when they were encouraged to enhance the rents of ordinary tenants.

Effect on malgu-

54. Perhaps a more practical way of looking at the effect of the Settlement on the district is to consider its effects upon the incomes of the malguzars.

The total increase in the realizable revenue is Rs. 1,26,962, that in net cesses is Rs. 14,473, or together Rs. 1,41,435. The increase in cash receipts from malik-makbuzas revenue and tenants' rents is Rs. 76,250. The malguzars thus lose Rs. 65,185 of their cash income by re-settlement.

In his report of the Nagpur Settlement Mr. Craddock assumes the cultivating profits of sir land to be Rs. 5 an acre, and even if to avoid exaggeration Rs. 3 an acre be taken for the more backward district of Bhandara the total profits of the malguzars were as follows:—

		Rs.
Sir profits	•••	4,50,338
Cash receipts		5,07,997
Siwai		49.044
Tot	iren.	10,07.379
Realizable revenue		3.32,674
Net cesses		33,700
Total	al .	3,66,374
Profit		6,41,005

The reduction in their profits of Rs. 65,185 as calculated above thus falls at just over 10 per cent.

55. The rent-rate had risen during the course of Settlement by 21 per cent. and now stands at 38 per cent. above the Settlement level, while the revenue rate per acre in cultivation has been raised by me from Re. 0.9-5 to Re. 0.11-8, or by 24 per cent. only, and the percentage of assets taken is 58 per cent. as against 62 per cent.

Considering, then, the position of the malguzars of this district and how they have been raised from the position of farmers of land revenue to hereditary proprietors of their villages, I think it will be conceded that the Settlement now completed is by no means severe, and that to have taken a smaller share would have been to sacrifice unnecessarily the interests of the Government.

Appeals.

56. That this Settlement has been generally accepted as fair by those affected is shown by the small number of appeals made by malguzars against it.

There were 21 appeals against the revenue assessed, of which none were successful, while of three appeals against rents one was successful, the case being one in which an old high rent had been allowed to stand owing to a misconception of the facts.

Besides this there were 33 appeals in miscellaneous cases, chiefly regarding protected status of thekadars—of these one met with success.

57. Moderate as the assessment is when regarded as a whole there were naturally cases where the enhancement in revenue was so large that its imposition at once would perhaps rather seriously embarrass the assessees and in such cases the Settlement has been fixed progressively. These cases were always

examined carefully with reference to the position and general income of the malguzars in question, and the occurrence of years of famine has no doubt had its influence in securing to many the benefit of this indulgence who might not have obtained it, if the Settlement had been effected in years of plenty.

The amount of revenue so remitted during the 3 or 4 years succeeding the re-assessment is Rs. 4,625.

58. One more subject demands consideration before leaving the Khalsa In'erior proprietors. portion of the district. A few villages are held in dual proprietorship, the revenue of which is paid by the inferior proprietor with a malikana to the superior proprietor, who is responsible for the revenue to Government.

	Tahsil.		Number of villages.	Revenue.	Malikana.	
Bhandara		•••		6	Rs. 820	Rs,
Tirora	***	•••	İ	12	4,285	903
		Total	•••	18	5,105	1,136

Eight of these villages belong to the Saoli-Dongargaon estate, which was a Zamindari at last Settlement, but which on account of its transfer to an outsider during the course of Settlement has now been declared as Khalsa.

59. Protected status under Section 67-A of Land Revenue Act has been Protected status. granted to the lessees of 7 villages and occupancy rights in the home-farm have been given to 3 other lessees.

60. Some mention has been made of the Zamindaris and their origin in the The Zamindaris. chapter upon the history of the district. Some date from the times of the Gond Rajas, being grants from Mandla and Chanda, but the most important—Kamptha and Amgaon—and a few more were granted to a Kunbi family by the Bhonslas. They are situated in the eastern portion of the district, which was less easily accessible from Nagpur, and originally considerable power was deputed to the zamindars. Gradually, as the Maratha power became more firmly established at Nagpur, these powers were cut down, and at the time when the Nagpur country came under British rule the zamindars were little more than malguzars, being only distinguishable by the size and compactness of their estates from the others. True, they had some powers of inflicting fines and of collecting some extra cesses from their tenants, but these powers were taken away before last Settlement, and the only privilege left to them owing to their former importance was the right to pay a takoli or quit-rent less (as a rule) than the kamil-jama assessed on their estates, and to retain the excess forest land which in the case of ordinary malguzars was converted into Government forest.

- 61. A few zamindars in the most inaccessible parts of the Sakoli Tahsil were Miscellaneous cesalso allowed to collect the pandhri tax which elsewhere was taken over by Government, but this was due simply to considerations of convenience to Government and not to any concession to the feelings of the zamindars themselves. In the present Settlement this anomaly has been abolished, not entirely without discontent, as the zamindars to whom this right had been continued were under a misconception as to the reasons which had led to the former arrangement.
- Another change has also been made in the system of Settlement of the Fazil jungle. Zamindari estates. Owing to the uncertainty entertained as to the income derived from Zamindari forests their assessment was made triennial and was altered from time to time. Experience has, however, taught that such a method of assessment is detrimental to the proper conservation of the forests. Extravagant cutting by the zamindars was followed by an increased assessment and this only induced the owners to cut more wildly and foolishly than ever. It has been

decided, now that the assessment of the forest mahals shall be for the same period as that of the remainder of the Zamindari estates, and it is hoped that the fixation of a fair takoli, from which there can be no abatement for a number of years, wil induce zamindars by an appeal to their own interests to husband the resources of their forests. At the same time provisions have been introduced into the Wajibul-arz which will enable any part of a forest which is being recklessly destroyed to be notified as requiring special protection in such tracts; no timber may then be cut without the Deputy Commissioner's special permission, and strict accounts must be kept; and if any of these rules is further infringed the forest will be taken under Government management.

Principles of assessment of takoli.

- 63. The last Settlement Report of the district did not disclose the principles upon which the assessment of Zamindari takolis was based, and not much additional information was elucidated in the subsequent correspondence on the subject. The Settlement Officer seems to have made his proposals on general lines, considering chiefly what enhancement could be borne, and the Commissioner of Settlements, in explaining his reductions of the amounts suggested by the Settlement Officer in his letter No. 1046-C, dated 20th March 1867, makes the following statement only:—"In fixing the takoli proposed for each Zamindari I have been guided by the following principles which will, I think, be found sufficiently liberal in the majority of cases:—
 - "(1) To grant reduction in the present takoli in none but very exceptional cases.
 - "(2) To fix the amount in all cases of enhancement at a sum not exceeding two-thirds or below half the kamil-jama."
- 64. From this it would appear that more regard was paid to the proportion between the *takoli* and the *kamil-jama*, perhaps in some cases a slightly misleading procedure, as it would omit from consideration the question of the share of profits absorbed by inferior proprietors. The limits, however, are so wide that they would allow for this question being taken in account as well as for other personal or political considerations.

Principles of present

65. It has now been decided that the takoli shall be calculated upon the income of the zamindars from all sources, i. e., from villages managed by themselves, from the revenue and matikana paid by inferior proprietors, and from the theka-jamas and other income received from villages given on lease.

To facilitate comparison, statements have been prepared to compare the income at last Settlement and at present. It is however to be regretted that the statements of the income at Settlement do not agree with the statements in the last Settlement Report. How those figures were obtained I cannot tell, but those now compiled in my office are taken from the Settlement misls with two exceptions—the home-farm has been valued at the all-round tenant rate, and the estimate of siwai income, where clearly excessive, was reduced. As regards the siwai, however, I have, in fairness to the zamindars, made an addition—not made in the individual Mahalwar assessment statements—of a fair amount in fazil mahals, where, as was often the case, nothing or only an inadequate amount was entered. In computing this I have been guided by the amount of kamil-jama and takovi fixed for the fazil jungle.

The new income from inferior proprietary villages has been calculated as the kamil-jama plus the malikana assessed in the case of all inferior proprietors, whether they received that status from Government at last Settlement or purchased it from persons who had been given inferior proprietary rights then or have been recognized as inferior proprietors by Government in consequence of subsequent grants by the zamindars themselves.

As regards the *thekadari* villages no proper comparison can be made between last Settlement and the present time, as there is no clear record of the villages which were so held. In some cases partial information could be obtained from the

zamindars, but most assert that all the thekadars were ejected during the year of Settlement, probably to stop them claiming inferior proprietary rights. It is clear, however, from remarks in Mr. Lawrence's note on the Zamindaris, that he was aware of the existence of farmers of villages other than inferior proprietors and made allowance for them.

In calculating the probable receipts of the zamindars from thekadari villages. at first I was directed to assume 80 per cent. of the assets, but later, in order to avoid any chance of over-assessment, I have been told to take 75 per cent. of the thekadar's assets, together with any income derived otherwise by the zamindar from the village or its jungle.

Having thus obtained a fairly accurate comparative statement of the assets of each Zamindari the proportion (a) of the assets and (b) of the kamiljama at the same percentages as at last Settlement was calculated and the figures bearing the same proportion to the present assets and kamil-jama were taken as guides to the fixation of the new takoli. These last figures often worked out with a considerable difference, but the nearest even sum between the two was generally accepted. In determining to which limit I should incline, the higher or the lower, I was guided by the result of the re-assessment to the zamindar: if he was gaining by it, as has usually been the case, I have taken a higher figure than if his net income after revision would be reduced, and consideration was also shown where the income was largely from forest produce and thus less certain in its character.

67. Comment has already been made on the rent enhancement in the Assets to Camir-Zamindaris, and the principle of assessing kamil-jama is exactly the same in the daris. Zamindaris as in the Khalsa. The following tables give the statistics of the total assets: -

			Settlement.	Allotinent.	Revised.	Sanctioned estimate.
Tenants' rents Sir Siwai		: 4	Rs. 100,295 *27.144 22,637	Rs- 172,464 *41.266 28,207	Rs. 195,573 54,806 28,207	Rs. 192,700 45 000 30 000
Malik-makbuza	т	otal Malguzari	150,076	241,937 4,001	278,586 4.752	207.700 5,800
		Grand Total	155 281	245.938	283,238	273.500

Sanctioned Settlement. Allotment. Revised. estimate. Rs. Rs. Rs. Rs. 25,662 *8 437 Trnants' rents 15.441 *6,479 29,502 28,100 + 3,600 13018 10,000 ٠.. ••• Simai 27,570 27,570 25,000 11,322 ... 66,160 Total Malguzari 61,669 33 242 70,000 Malik-makbuza 1,452 1,470 1,213 1.255 67,570 €2.872 Grand Total 34,497 71.542

*At all-round tenant-rate per acre.

I have also referred to the variation in rents from the estimate as sanctioned by the Government of India. In estimating the rental value of sir in both tahsils I calculated too little upon the superiority of the home-farm over the tenant land. Of course the less careful the cultivation the more marked does the superiority become, because where irrigation is insufficient the malguzar or zamindar takes the whole.

The siwai income of the Zamindaris has been one of the greatest Siwai income. difficulties of the revision of Settlement. In some of the estates the forest mahals are unimportant, but in many the income derived from them is considerable and in fact of more importance than the rents of culturable land. The zamindars as a rule produced no accounts or produced only papers fabri-

cated for the occasion. The worst offender in this respect was the purchaser of the estate of Saoli-Dongargaon, who handed in books which were subsequently checked to a certain extent by local enquiry, and I have myself seen receipts given by his men for forest produce which were not entered in his registers. The zamindarin of Rajoli through her agent produced what I believe to be perfectly accurate books, and for half of Darekasa I had the Court of Wards accounts, but for the majority of the other estates I have had to depend on local The area of the forests is naturally one of the data on which I have trusted together with the character of the forests, as they appeared to me during the course of many a long ride through them, but though I did my best to get a fair appreciation of their value the tremendous area—some 600,000 acres—made it practically impossible to carry out a really careful inspection. Certain facts, such as the prices given for the contracts of harra and lac, were obtained from the dealers and often differed vastly from the zamindars' accounts of the same tran-Then a good deal of information was obtained from villagers as to the amounts they had paid during the year. Still, notwithstanding my endeavours, I am oppressed with a feeling of failure, or rather of uncertainty, in this matter. In order that the mistake, if any, should not be on the side of over-assessment, I have reduced to what some might think an excessive extent the estimates made by my Assistants, even where they were based upon most careful enquiries, and have made liberal allowances for expenditure, and the amounts now entered have been in the majority of cases acquiesced in, if not entirely approved by, the zamindars themselves.

Assessment

69. Comment upon the kamil-jama levied in Zamindari estates would be superfluous, because except where there are inferior proprietors it is only a paper calculation made for the computation of cesses. I may note, however, that certain of the shikmi zamindars (that is, those who make their payments through another zamindar instead of to Government direct) were directed to pay the kamil-jama of their estates instead of a takoli at last Settlement. The kamil-jama in these cases was often fixed at an absurdly low fraction of the assets which obscured the action of Government and caused a reduction in cesses also which was probably not intended. In the present Settlement fair kamil-jamas have been assessed and where these would press unduly heavily on the shikmi zamindars on account of their previous treatment, a reduction has been allowed in assessing their takoli in the same way as has been done in the case of the greater zamindars. The kamil-jamas and takolis assessed are shown in Statement XIV in the Appendices.

Result to zamin-

70. If I were to attempt to discuss the takolis assessed upon the zamindars as a whole, I should have to recapitulate most of what has already been entered in my reports on this subject, and as they have already been printed this seems quite unnecessary. Still some account of the final results to Government and the zamindars must be given, or this report would be incomplete. The following table will show the payments of the zamindars (takoli and cesses) at Settlement, before revision and after revision, the gain by revision to Government, and the gain or loss of the zamindars. It is necessary to add cesses to the takoli because they form a very considerable item in the zamindars' outgoings, especially now that they have been calculated on the forest mahals as well as on the cultivated portion of the estates:—

			Тан	oli and Cess		Gain or loss	
Zamino	Zamindari.				After revision.	Increase in payments.	to zamindar by revision.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Rs.	Rs. TIRORA	Rs. TAHSIL.	Rs.	Rs.
Kamtha			35.769	37,882	59.998	22,116	+ 6,466
Warad	•••	•••	12,560	13,178	19,317	6,139	+ 349
Gangajhari	•••		367	1.198	1,516	318	305
Amgaon	•••	,	6,334	6,724	12,023	5,299	+ 542
Phukimeta	•••	•••	601	575	951	376	- 220
Saoli-Dongargaon (1)	***	•••	2,100	3,000	5,346	2,346	
	Carried over		57.73 ¹	62,557	99,151	36,594	+6,832

		TAK	OLI AND CES	SES.		
Zamindari.		Settlement.	Before revision.	After revision.	Increase in payments.	Gain or loss to Zaminda by revision.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		TIROR	A TAHSIL	-(Contd.)		
Brought forward		57.731	62,557	99,151	36,594	+ 6,832
Nansari—						}
Vinayak Rao)	634	1,259	625	+ 226
Sakhu Bai		982	430	863	433	+ 161
Palkhera (2)	•••	2,894	3,030	6,189	3,159	- 75
Bijli		•	1]	
Anand Rao (3)		b	(1,921	5,595	3,674	+ 620
Kanhaya Lal		2,758	1,052	12,695	1,643	+ 4:
Darekasa		1			}	
Ratan Bapu (1)) 152	295	1,276	981	
Ramial Bapu	•••	352	295	1,376	1,081	- 53
Salekasa (2)	•••	184	280	1,217	937	- 15
Tirkheri	•••)		1,193	(
Malpuri (2)		536	768	960	1,385	+ 65
Purada	•••	707	964	1,961	997	+ 42
Dongarli	•••	372	396	592	196	- 10
		10/10/6	25500			
Total	•••	66,516	72,622	1,24,327	51,705	+ 7,42
		SAKOLI	TAHSIL.		j	}
Chichgarh		3,141	4.540	6		
Palasgaon	•••	521		6,577	2,037	+ 36
Rajoli (2)	•••	211	1 1 7 1	1,269	405	- 27
Mahagaon	•••	1,053	722	1,126	404	+ 18
Kanhadrana (a)	•••	100]	1,745	587	- 33
Deori (2) with its Shikmi Zamindaris	•••	{	105	101	-4	+ 1
Palasgaon	•••	1,373 265	2,197	4.741	2,544	+ 59
Chikhli (a)	•••	j	279	323	44	+ 3
Gandumri	•••	400	426	537	iti	+ 1
Umri	.••	1,493	1.748	2,322	574	
Dalli	•••	1,066	795	1,156	361	- 18
Aciuni	•••		1,432	2,086	654	+ 11
Dawa		894	991	1,523	532	- 12
Khairi	•••	1,540	1,625	2,348	723	+ 6
Tudmannri	•••	536	573	730	157	+
Khairi	•••	678	677	873	196	- 5
lambhli (2)	•••	472	516	650	134	2i
14mbntt (2)	•••	393	515	645	130	- 19
Total	•••	14,752	19,163	28,752	9,589	- 10
GRAND TOTAL		81,268	91,785	1,530,79	61,294	

⁽¹⁾ Wholly alienated.

⁽²⁾ Partly alienated.

- 71. This table requires a little explanation. In the sixth column is shown the gain or loss to the zamindars by revision, and therefore does not include any gain or loss to persons who have purchased the whole or part of any Zamindari. The figure in column 6 is arrived at by deducting the increase in takolis and cesses from the amount of increase in rents in villages held by the zamindar himself, and in the malikana and jama of villages held by inferior proprietors under him. The table compares the position of the zamindars before and after revision. How much better off they are than at last Settlement is seen that although by taking approximately the same share of their income as before the State has gained Rs. 61,294 by the revision of Settlement, yet the income the zamindars were enjoying before revision of Settlement has been increased in 18 cases and has been diminished in only—10 cases, where the zamindars have not alienated their property.
- 72. The balance left to the zamindars after payment of takoli and cesses is to a certain extent computed, as the income from forest is hard to assess with accuracy, and the amount which thekadars have to pay is left to private contract, except where the thekadars have been protected under the Land Revenue Act, when, if the parties do not agree, the Deputy Commissioner will decide. The doubtfulness of the siwai income does not affect the increase or decrease in the zamindars' income, as the same figure has been taken before and after revision. As regards theka-jama, I expect that in the more settled parts more than I have assumed will be actually collected, while on the other hand I expect that for the present, at any rate, the zamindar of Chichgarh, for instance, will hardly obtain so much as has been entered in the estimate.

Progressive assessments.

73. In a few cases the full takolis assessed will not be at once recoverable, but either because the enhancement in takoli was considerable or because progressive assessments had been made in the case of inferior proprietors, progressive assessment of takoli was also sanctioned, and a sum of Rs. 5,745 spread over a period of six or eight years has been remitted from the takolis.

Fixation of Mali-

74. A few words may be said regarding the fixation of malikana in the case of villages held by inferior proprietors.

There were for consideration firstly the villages in which inferior proprietary rights were conferred by Government at last Settlement on Jessees of villages who had been so long in possession or had done so much for their villages as to deserve special recognition.

Inferior proprietors established by Government.

- 75. The fixation of malikana in these cases was done according to the principles laid down in the Settlement Code, paragraph 271, et seq. It has been decided that malikana is rightly regarded as the superior proprietor's share of the net village profits after payment of Government dues, and should vary with these and should not be calculated as percentage of the Government That this is the right way of regarding the malikana admits of no doubt whatever; but the application of this principle now is not always easy, as there seems no doubt at all that at last Settlement it was regarded simply as a percentage on the revenue. I often found that to grant as malikana the same share of the net profits as was given at last Settlement would be quite inequitable and would put upon the inferior proprietors a burden too great for them to bear. Subject, of course, to special considerations in individual cases, my rule was to assess as malikana the same share of the net profits as at last Settlement, subject to a maximum limit of about one-third. In a few cases where a malikana of 10 per cent, on the revenue was assessed at last Settlement in place of the usual 25 per cent., or 30 per cent. and where it seemed to be due to very special reasons (such as the case of the villages held by the descendants of the dispossessed zamindars of Kamtha) I again assessed the malikana at 10 per cent. of the revenue as this appears to have been done intentionally.
- Interior proprietary 76. There were also to be considered villages over which the zamindars rights sold by za conferred inferior proprietary status in ignorance that such grants were not within their power to make. Where by the terms of the grant it is clear that the zamindars did not intend to divest themselves of their full proprietary right Government has after consideration of each case on its merits, ratified the action of the

The assessment of malikana in these cases depended very much on the wording of the contracts. In some cases it was stipulated that there should be no malikana or that a malikana of only so much per cent. on the revenue should be imposed. In these cases the contract has been followed, while in others where there was no other stipulation than that the new inferior proprietors should be treated like others, I have followed the same principles as in the case of those rights granted by Government.

Protected status has been conferred on the thekadars (lessees) of 67 Protected where villages. The enquiry into these cases was often of very great difficulty, as definite proof of the length of occupation was often almost impossible to obtain owing to the deficiencies in the old lagwans or village papers, and the question of cost of improvements and of their value to the village was one in which there was great conflict of testimony.

In 17 villages where the claims of the lessees were not so strong occupancy rights were conferred over the whole or part of the home-farm.

78. The rent to be paid by protected thekadars has been left to private arrangement between the parties with an appeal to the Settlement Officer or Deputy Commissioner in case they cannot come to an agreement, but such appeals will probably be rare, as the limits within which the rent could be fixed are narrow and the zamindars will not press for too high an amount, as they will much prefer to have the settlement made by themselves and so save their position; as it is the loss of prestige which they fear with reference to the protection of thekadars rather than a possible loss of money.

Theka-jami

79. Before leaving the subject of the Zamindaris I must just refer briefly to the forest mahals. I have noted above that the period of their Settlement is now the same as that of the Zamindari estates and in a subsequent chapter upon the Village Wajib-ul-arz I will detail the conditions upon which the Settlement has been made. Here, however, I wish to refer to the alteration which has been made in their boundaries. At last Settlement to every village where forest existed an area amounting if possible to about twice the area of cultivated land was allotted for the use of the villagers and for extension of cultivation. This was called the duchand forest: the excess or fazil forest was then marked off, but in the case of the Zamindaris was not taken over by Government. Some of the demarcation done was effected in a most inconvenient manner and naturally in the course of Settlement much of the fazil forest has come under cultivation. It was therefore necessary at this Settlement to revise the boundaries. This has been done in consultation with the zamindars in such a way as to exclude all sultivated land from the forest mahals and also such land as the zamindars considered to be likely to be required for cultivation in the near future. It is not to be understood that all culturable land has been so excised, but if opportunities occur of bringing land still included in a forest mahal into cultivation this will be permitted in the discretion of the District authorities under such conditions as to safeguard the forest from reckless cutting when cultivation is not

Forest mala

80. I do not think it will be out of place in this report if in connection Road cess with these forest mahals I point out that now that they have been assessed to road cess it is incumbent upon the District Council to make provision for the improvement of the roads which lead to them as this part of the road scheme of the district has been much neglected.

seriously intended.

81. The total result of the revision of Settlement has been to increase the Total result of kamil-jama in the Khalsa by 38 per cent. from Rs. 3,43,346 to Rs. 4,73,652, or by Rs. 1,30,306, while the realizable jama has increased by Rs. 1,26,962 in a similar proportion.

In the Zamindaris, counting in them those alienated portions which will be now treated as Khalsa, the amount to be realized has been increased by Rs. 54,221—from Rs. 78,128 to Rs. 1,30,389, or by 69 per cent.

2. Throughout the report the figures used have been those which were sanctioned, but owing to changes during the period which necessarily elapsed between attestation and announcement, some alterations of tenure were found which necessitated the alteration of the sanctioned figures. The effect of these changes is given in Statement XII and amounted to a reduction of Rs. 478 in the kamil-jama.

CHAPTER IV.

83. There are some miscellaneous matters with which a Settlement Officer has to deal, and I propose to refer to them in this concluding chapter.

Patwaris.

- 84. At last Settlement the patwaris were the servants of the malguzars who were responsible for the preparation of such village statistics as were then required, but it was discovered that without proper supervision this important duty was most unpunctually and unsatisfactorily performed, and now many of the lagwans to which I had to refer were but copies of those of some previous year and most unreliable as a basis of any important decision. In the year 1884 it was decided that the duty of supervising patwaris must in the interests of efficiency be taken over by Government and their pay was provided out of a cess imposed upon malguzars together with the customary dues levied from cultivators. In the Bhandara District the cess was fixed at 4 per cent., while cultivators continued to pay two kuros of wheat or cleaned rice if their rent exceeded Rs. 5 and one kuro if it did not. At the time that Government supervision over the patwaris in the Khalsa portion of the district was decided upon the question of acting in the same manner in the Zamindaris was not settled, and as a result the circles allotted to each patwari became somewhat confused where the Zamindari estates are much intermingled with Khalsa villages.
- 85. At the present Settlement it was decided that at the risk of some loss of efficiency in changing villages from a patwari who was acquainted with them to the charge of one who was not the necessity for compactness in a patwari's charge, both on account of ease of supervision and also because of the special duties imposed on a patwari in time of famine, rendered it absolutely obligatory to disregard the difference of tenure between the Zamindari estates and the Khalsa. Several large and unwieldy circles had to be divided also, and thus a considerable number of changes have been effected. The number of patwari circles has been increased from 185 to 204, while their supervision has been entrusted to a Superintendent of Land Records, an Assistant Superintendent and 9 Inspectors.
- 86. The patwari cess has been continued both on malguzari and Zamindari estates at 4 per cent. upon the land revenue, but the tenants' dues have been changed from a cash payment which lay unnecessarily lightly upon the wealthier tenants to a money rate of 3 pies per rupee of rental. The pay of the patwaris will be Rs. 10 to 12 per mensem. The financial position of the Fund is as follows:—

Receipts.

Patwari cess		•••		Rs. 25,571
		Expenditus	·e.	
Pay of patwaris freenue Inspector		asury and of	Rev-	19,510
Salaries and trave	lling all Assista	owances of Sant Superinten	uper- dent	
of Land Rec		-		3,000
Other expenses	•••	•••	•••	2,000
		Total	***	24,510

87. The kotwars or village watchmen, who are invariably of the Mahar Kotwars caste, were until revision of Settlement paid two kuros (20 seers) of grain per tenant, together with a present called *khalla bara*, given at the threshing floor and varying in amount with the wealth of the tenant. They also have in most villages the rights to the hides of dead cattle and sometimes they have small perquisites of a similar nature besides. The objections to the system were the facts that the malguzar seldom paid anything, that the non-resident tenants often evaded payment and the burden was the same (with the exception of the khalla bara) on rich and poor tenants alike. The system now introduced arranges for a fixed payment up to 1 anna in the rupee of rental according to the necessities of the village and the malguzar is forced to contribute one quarter of the kotwar's remuneration, either in cash or land. This remuneration can now be recovered as an arrear of land revenue, and thus the position of the kotwar is more assured.

In the very jungly Zamindari tracts in the west of the district, where cash payments worked out very low, it has been considered advisable to retain the old arrangements for the present, as though the kotwars might not lose on paper by a calculation of dues in cash; as a matter of fact he gets on better with grain payments when his emoluments are small.

89. A third matter is the Wajib-ul-arz or Administration paper, which is a Wajibdocument containing in a general form a statement of the rights of the malguzar, the tenants and different classes of the village communities. At last Settlement there were three forms, the Tahsil Wajib-ul-arz, the Village Wajib-ul-arz and the Taluka Wajib-ul-arz—the last being issued for each Zamindari. It was decided at this Settlement to have one form of Wajib-ul-arz for every village in the district, whether in the Khalsa or in the Zamindaris, with a special Zamindari Wajib-ul-arz applicable to each estate as a whole. Copies of both forms are appended to this report and comment on most of the provisions is needless. Some changes, however, have been made. The Deputy Commissioner is empowered to order the destruction of the hides of cattle where it is suspected that the cattle have been poisoned for the sake of their hides, or that infection may be spread by the sale or transport of the hides of cattle which have died of disease. Some existing customs as regards the repair of tanks have been clearly stated, not because they are not generally recognized by malguzars of the cultivating castes, but because there is a tendency for purchasing money-lenders to overlook their obligations in this respect. Dues from the holders of stalls in village bazars were often allowed to be taken under the provisions of the old Wajib-ul-arz, on condition that the sum so obtained was spent for the improvement of the village, but as there was no one concerned in seeing that this was done, these dues remained for the most part the private perquisite of the malguzars. The levy of such dues has now been prohibited, except in the village of Lakhandur, which is held on a makta tenure by the Bhonsla Rajas. The levy of dues in bazars in Zamindaris has not been prohibited, but no permission of the custom has been recorded, and it is hoped that it will die out in time.

- 90. The Zamindari Wajib-ul-arz was formerly a rather carelessly worded Prove document and as a result the Manager of the Zamindari has often exceeded his dare powers and has ruined the estate both of himself and his shareholders by involving himself and them in fruitless and unnecessary litigation. His rights and duties have now been carefully defined, and it may be noted that the clause about permanent transfers by the Manager is not an attempt to legislate by Wajib-ul-arz, but is only the re-statement in plain terms of several judicial decisions.
- 91. The next clause which deserves consideration momentarily is that concerning the management of forest mahals. Many of the zamindars of this district disputed for a long time the right of Government to prescribe rules for the management of their forests and claimed the privilege of destroying them in their own way. They refused to sign the Wajib-ul-arz attached to the re-settlement of these forests (which were formerly liable to triennial re-settlements) and as a result they were excluded from Settlement for several years. The present rules, though the same in effect as the old ones, have been worded slightly

differently in order to overcome some of the prejudices of the zamindars who persisted in believing that the rules were merely an excuse for an intended confiscation to Government of their forest estates.

Feudal dues.

92. In the old Wajib-ul-arz are recorded a number of feudal dues to be paid by different persons, such as a leather rope by the Chamar, a sickle by the Lohar, &c. These have been continued as harmless.

Begar.

93. There is besides throughout the district both in Malguzari and Zamindari villages a widespread custom of begar or unpaid labour done by the tenants for the landowners. This had the sanction of the old Wajib-ul-arz in the Zamindaris but not elsewhere. There is generally not much harm in the custom, especially as the labourers are generally given a meal and the landowners often return the service by lending their ploughs and bullocks if a tenant cannot finish his own cultivation by himself. It is, however, liable to abuse, and therefore as it was not sanctioned in the Malguzari Wajib-ul-arz before, it is not mentioned now. In the Zamindari Wajib-ul-arz certain restrictions have been placed upon the custom after consulting a number of zamindars themselves. The number of days begar that may be taken has been strictly defined, and it has been laid down that plough begar may only be taken from a tenant for the home-farm of the village in which he resides. Provisions have also been added to prevent the abuse of the custom regarding bringing wood from the forest and to enable the Deputy Commissioner to suspend the power to take begar where the zamindar has been acting oppressively.

Cost of survey and 94. The cost of the re-settlement of the district may be divided into three settlement opera- parts:—
tions.

	Total cost.	Cost per sq. mile.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Traverse survey	61,478	18 0 0
Cadastral survey	1,16,257	34 o 8
Settlement	2,28,410	66 14 2
	ন্তান্ত প্ৰত	**************************************
	Total 4,06,145	118 14 10

The gain in land revenue by re-settlement has been shown to be Rs. 1,81,183 and will pay for the cost in less than 3 years.

Notice of Assistants.

95. It now remains for me to discharge the pleasant duty of recording my recognition of the manner in which my Assistants have done their very arduous share of the operations of Settlement.

Mr. Hassan Khan was with me from the commencement of operations till his death in July 1897. It is hard for me to say how much I owe to him. He was hardworking and painstaking to the utmost degree, and his death was due entirely to his devotion to the interests of Government which prevented him from remitting his labours even when he was seriously ill. His sympathy with the people, and the care he took to explain to them everything that was done, were the chief causes which operated in keeping the good opinion of the people with us through all stages of the operations.

Another Assistant, Mr. Kanhayalal, who was with me however but a short time, has also since laid down his life in the service of Government. Mr. Kutubuddin, who was sent to the district on Mr. Hassan Khan's death, also did excellent work for me, and I trust that Government will be so fortunate as to retain both his services and those of Mr. Rajaram, to whom I am also much indebted for many years to come.

I wish to add a special note of gratitude to Mr. Lakshman Pilaji, who served with me all the time I was in the district as Settlement Superintendent and Assistant Settlement Officer. Handicapped as he is unfortunately by less education than is usual for a man in his position, to which he has risen by sheer force of merit and honesty, it was marvellous to me how he overcame the obstacles which lay in his path, and notwithstanding the necessity for much work in a language with which he was not very familiar by labouring harder than others gave an equal outturn of work.

I cannot name all I would, but of the many others I will only say that though of course there were exceptions I cannot wish for a Settlement Officer a better staff generally than the men with whom I had to work.

A. B. NAPIER,

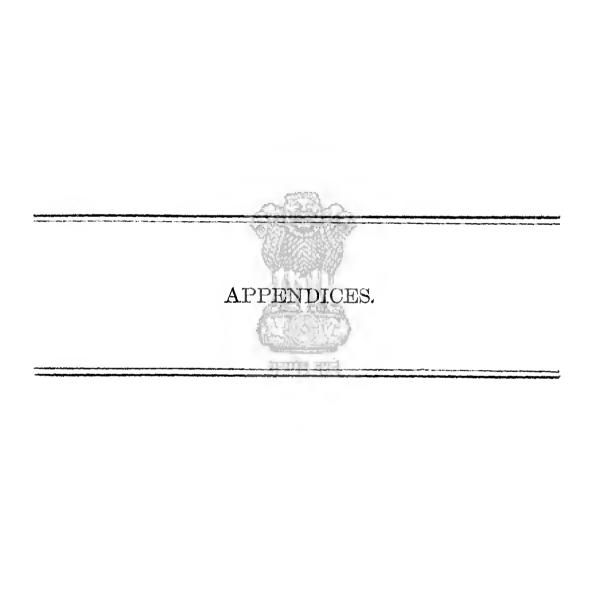
Settlement Officer.

Dated the 14th February 1902.









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XV.-List of Soil Factors for the Sakoli Tahsil.

STATEMENT 1.- Details of Revenue Demand prior to re-settlement.

	:	Name of Green a	arabicitaaN bu		: j	As fixed at last Settler ent.	At Present.
		EHANDAR	A TAHSIL.			Rs.	Rs. a
Pauni Haveli				•••		8 9 7 9	-9.163
Do. Charras						25,645	25,463
Adyal		•••	•••			10,928	11,070 1
Silli-Manegaco			•••	•••		24.593	14.608 1
Tuinsal		•	•••		;	41,818	41.536
Chalialieti			•••	•••		21.713	12,018 1
Ambigarh			•••	•••	!	1548;	:6,493
Pha-dara			***			31,022	30.966
			7	Total for the Tubsic	•••	i.51,157)	11,62,328
		TIRORA	TAHS!!			KHAI	SA.
Katori	•••			•••	•	19.260	19,232
Titora		•••		•••		29,336	29,143
Rampadi		•••		•••		37,539	37.564
Chukhamara		•••		•••		11,643	11.674
Three Khalsa villa		d in Amgaon es		•••	1	835	835
				Total Khalsa		98.663	98,499
			-	- FEET A		ZAMIND	
Warnd		***	111	No.		13512	13.595
			100	Forest		30	hi
Gangejhari	• .	•••			•	370	1,380
4 1		•••	4	Forest		330	***
Kamtha	100	***	***		1	22,345	22 33\$ 1
Dangerli	•1•		1		. :	500	500
Phulchu r	•1•	***	12	년(조학원)		28 070	28.331
			ALC:	Forest		645	
Sauli-Dongargaon	114	***	1+4	वस्त्रमंत्, तयन		1,585	2,835
				Forest		441	
Phukimeta		***	•••	8.5 *		4 ⁶ 5 ·	535
				Forest		115	
Palkhera		***	***	• •		300	3,280
				l'otest)	193	*****
Malpioli	••	***	***			125	425
				Point	!	135	*****
Amgiion	•.•	***	***	***		g_660	9,693
				Forest	•••	250	*** *1*
Vaustri		•••	•••	***	i	1 825	1 825
Bij'i		•11•	**1	•••	:	5 240	5,315
				Perest	·	185	*****
Purada		•••	***	***		1 2 5	1,615
				Forest		215	*****
Darekasa		•••	•••			1:0	590
				Fo:est	i	7,12	
Salek isa		•••	•••	***		1:1	280
				Fores:	'	80	*** ***
Tickhe, i			•••	***	****	675	673
				Total Zamindari	•••	89.117	93.214
				Forest		2,852	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				TAL FOR THE TANSIL	1	1,90,382	1,91 713 1

STATEMENT I.—Details of Revenue Demand prior to re-settlement.—(Concld.)

No.		N	sme of Group as	nd Zamindari.		As fixed at last Settlement.	At Present.	
							Re.	Rs. 2. p.
	•		SAKOL	TAHSIL.		1	KHA]	LDA.
,	Nawegaon Bandh						12,896	12,631 12 0
2	Lakhni	•••	•••				22,141	22,249 15 10
3	Lakhandur		***				30,145	30,912 8 9
4	Sakoli	• •					16,719	16,723 2 0
					Tota! Khalsa		81,901	82.517 6 7
							ZAMI	IDARI.
1	Chichgarh-Palandur		***		Forest		4,025 1.501	4 ,0 2 5 2 ,000
2	Palasgaon				10.00	i	480	48 0
•	r alasgaon	•	***	••	Fo:est	}	455	600
3	Rajoli		•••	•••	Forest		250 290	250 600
4	Mahagaon	•••			Forest	 •••	1,1 90 2 3 0	1,190 200
5	Kanhadgaon		***		Porest	i	90	9 5
6	Deori-Kishori	•••		6	Forest		745 235	745 270
7	Salegaon		•••		Furest		160 130	160 310
8	Bhagi		•••	6	Po:est		240 150	240 320
9	Chichewada			(485	485
0	Chikhii			***	Forest Forest		210 550	350 550
1	Palasgaon						 3 ² 5	325
2	Gond Umri		•.		Fores:		 1,615	1,615
3	Umri	••	•••	***	Forest		ენს 815	500 815
	Dalti				Forest	-	70 1,475	1,475
4	į	••	***	•••	Forest	***	705	700
5	Arjuni		•		Forest	•	975 250	975 200
6	Khajri	••		••	Fores!		800 	8 ao 1 .
17	Dawa		•		Forest		2,010 120	2 010 120
8	Tudmapuri	•	•••		Forest		625 190	625 120
9	Khairi	•••		• • •	Forest		500 150	500 120
9 0	Jambhli	•••	•••	1+*	Forest		375 16 5	375 23 0
				Total Zam	indari Forest		17,730 5. 3 01	17,730 6,760
				Tor	AL FOR THE TAHSII.		1,04,832	1,00,247 6 7 6.760 0 0
				TOTAL	FOR DISTRICT		4 56 401	4.54 290 I 2 6.760 0 0

STATEMENT II.—Area in Cultivation classe.

Name					Wus	AT LAND.					Rice
Assess- ment Group.		Soils.	Laun.	Pathar.	Wahuri,	Baudhia,	Bandhan,	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tikra.	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemia Jhilan.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
•			!				į			вн	AND.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A ^{fes.}
ſ	Kali Khari	•••		···			 			,	
	Kanhar Khari Ran	•••		147'41 0 70 	43 85 	163 ⁻ 22 		529 ⁻ 45 6 25	 •••	7.85	3'48 1'04
	Morand I Khari Ran	901 201		737 07 0:30	170 ⁻ 67	261·70 	349 84 	2,418 77 20 30 46 49	 5.01	115.00 11.11 5.41	3.8 6
	Morand II Khari Ran	•••		7878t		93'10 3'54 "	134'35 	1,569°57 32 32 93°20	24'56 1'00 	281.65 38.19 51.24	 6.46 13.78
IPAUNI-HAVELI.	Sehar Khari Ran	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1	 1,00		2.16 	5'99 	1'94 1'00 	142 [.] 61 8 [.] 81	411'17 55'41 191 62	1.00
IPA	Khardi Khari Ran	 ***		72 [.] 86	4'10	4 70	0.50	125 ¹ 17 26 ¹ 13	23 35 1.10	64.09 6.20 38.12	1'43
-	Retari Khari Ran	*• *•						 o [.] 67	o:39	10 28 6 77	1,20
	Bardi Khari Ran	 		 1.00	🥞	 0 43 		18.60 6.96	55°26 5'82	26.05 4.31 18.30	
<u>'</u>	Rith Khari				2'00 2'00	72-27 117 1 X 1 4		•••	0.81	3.68 4.30	4 21
ĺ	Kachhar			11'81	6.80		1.00	63.6 ₇	1.36		•••
	Marhani Khari	••	1	13 21	1'00	## Z		15.10	•••	***	***
		Total Khari Ran		3.00	296 65 2 00 	522.72	491'38	4.730°63 53°62 191°63	254 25 16:79	919 ⁸ 3 119 ⁸ 2 311'46	217'16 13'13
{	Kali Khari	••				380.03		43'77	***		0,03
	Kanhar Khari			30.49	1.20	11,012.79	53 74 1 97	4.932'26 10'00			
	Morand I Khari			349°0б	10.48	4,532.85 36.22	10'17	7,087'53	1'40	28:03 1'29	4'84
	Morand II Khari Ran	••		878 60 8·75 2·67	41'25	289 59 11 50 	9'20	2,473'41 11'05 6'00	1 [.] 62 	455'01 53'55 	42 [.] 04 5 [.] 18
-PAUNI-CHAURAS.	Sehar Khari Ran				 !	5 29 	 	2.20 	35'83 1'47 	513.13 43.69	22:47 2:69
UNI-C	Khardi Khari			101.48	4 95	3'43		93.68	4° 2 0 0°50	72 ^{.8} 9 0 87	2'73
11.—PA	Retari Khari				! !			' 	 1'58	4'42	
- }	Bardi Khari				' ;			3 20	3 8·19 9 ·8 7	170'32 21'99	9.09 0.40
	Rith Khari	••	2	3.90	 	0.63	:::	i	 1.51	4'33	
	Kachhar Khari			:::	0 60			29 8a 	:::		
	Marhani Khari	••		17:81	···	2.00	 •••	28.10			.
		Total Khari Ran		1,381·94 10·75 2·67	58·78 	16,229'85 127'93	73 11	14.686·25 51`17 6'00	82·82 13·05	1,243 80 125'72	82 16 8 27

cording to Soils, Positions, &c.

				GARDEN	LAND.			MINOR CROPS.	_
arealang.	Murkhand,	Bari santha Motaethal.	Bari santha Pataethai.	Bari Abadi Warpani,	Bati Abadi Walit,	Bari Kachhar Warpani.	Bari Kachhar Walit.	Mutafarikat.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	30	31
EBIL.									
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
•••	••• •••	 		•••	 	2.00	 	::: :::	1.00 3.00
21'14 0'25 	0.72 	 		2.00 0.20 	6'40 	48.61 0.60 	 3.00	164:34 0:40 	1,145'38 3'36 6'25
113'70 7'54 	9.00 9.00	3.00 1.12	25.21 	0'68 0'44			602 09 	4,980' 24 55'3 7 52'10	
385.12 11.62	204:82 8:88 	2:00 	 	ვი: ა ნ 8: 0 2 	 1.01	66.05 0.20 	2 ⁷ 73 	20.23 1.893.10	5,61 6 :21 131:63 144:44
794'44 38'43	491°90 30°58	8·83 5·42 		19'41 15'58 	••• •••	 1,30	3:28 	89.25 3.76	2,021'68 461'13 191'62
90 [.] 94 6 [.] 97	11 69 2:81 	 	···	20'62 8'40 	0,10	8·81 	2'50 0'50 	1.241'02	1,708 [.] 72 39 [.] 27 64.25
6'28	 	 	 	:4)		3 	 	54'34 4'98 	75'04 4'9 8 7'44
53'46 9'98	 13,03	0·65 	 •••	715 5'43	 oʻ38	0.40 	 	135.39	304 '20 37' 0 3 36'99
	••• •••	 		32.1Q 33.1Q	32°20 17'09	0.26 0.26	 	31,00	107'01 62'29
		 4 [.] 78		2. 2 6	년 (8 m)원 2005년 - 1	19.39	 o ʻ6 6	153'80	171'72 209'94
465'11	780'77	17'41	25.21	128'33	37:40	213'88	12'17	5'68	16,340'14
74'79	51 25	8·42		5895	19.16	2.89	0.20	71.68	203.00 203.00
	 #-	•··	 	 0'22	3°54 2°63			•••	429°21 32'94
	1'70 ••	 	 	1. 2 0 2.41	10'50 4'13	o 6 o 	2 07 	115.18	16,162°03
17'53	27.97 1.41	 	 	2'45 1'09	4.86 2.27	28 ·05	 	1,003.22	13,108:44 74:23
75'20 8'90	115 ⁻⁶⁵ 13 ⁻ 36 	•••	•••	5'66 4'33 	4'19 5'55	92 [,] 94 5 ^{,8} 9 	••• •••	2,551.78 29.22 	7,140'42 157'28 8'67
 23.38 	78:60 14:38 4:29	•••	 	 1,40	1.64	0.25 0.73	11.1 200 101	22.60 1.52	1,070'47 91'53 4'29
3.03	3.08 4.92	·		3,31 3,31	•••	16'54 4'26	***	1,721 ⁻ 34 24 ⁻ 30	2,0 2 9°34 39°69
	·	 			•.• 	2.00	 	70:21	78.21
53'21 17'17	5'42 4'42	 	; 	o:68 4 '37	0.72 2.48	1.89 	 	31.13	65 .22
:::	 	o.08 o.33		7'90 21'26	4.10	o 10 o 84	 	5'42 5'73	18:40 39:52
···	 		***	0°20 	•••	21'44 	 	59'91	103'45
				3'05 1' 2 5	1.32	95.59 1.34	·	386 92 7 44	540:03 10:89
538.76 51.55	232:42 38:52 4:29	o o 8 o 33 	 	23'14 39'94	25.16 23.89	260:40 12:96	2.07	5,967'71 76'58	41 006 81 581 63 12 96

STATEMENT II.—Area in Cultivation cla:

Name of						WHEA	T LAND.					
ment Group,		Soils.		Laun.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bhandhia.	Bandhan,	Sadharon.	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthemia Saman,	Warth Jhila
1		3		3	4	5	6	1	8	9	10	11
	1		-				:				вн.	AND
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Ac
(Kanhar				5.00	***	79.85	, \.	² 61.03	•••		
	Morand I Khari Ran		.,.	2·83 	189°09 087	7:28	455 CO 4 55	175'33 0'80	1,560°84 10'85 3'50	 	17.84 3.99	
	Morand II Khari Ran		•••	11'02 2'17	558:30 1:00 16:00	27 58 	582 :2 5	216°05	4.850.49 39.54 31.81	16:78 0:61	550°38 30°80	1
	Sehar Khari Ran		•••	1'00 0'84	10'5 2 1'00	0,15	t.40 0.30	 	59.10 2.00 0.64	11575 1302	1,440°91 48°46 0°50	2:
III.—ADYAL.	Khardi Khari Ran		•••	 	14 [.] 7 ⁸ 4 [.] 88	2 75 	14 10 	 	 103.60	2 [.] 07 	3.20	
H	Bardi Khari Ran		•••	0'70 	 	7 15 1 15 4 1 1 1		 2	101	61 . 93 1281 	111.05 6.74 2.00	
	Retari Khari			 	••• •••				 	2.00	aუნ 	
	Kachhar Machani			 o 6o	 o 86	1.32						
	Rith Khari				***			 2	17'45 1'91	1'39 1'18	9 52 2'41 1'76	
		Total		16.12	27 ⁸ ·55	39'68	1,132.90	391.38	6,660'31			
		Khari Ran	 	3.01	21.42	i	12'38	3.11	52°39 35°95	30.62 	2,137 97 91'75 2'50	
	Kanhar Khari			***	13.74	1.20	• 50 	68 13	130°64 1°00	•••	5. 78	
	Morand I Khari Ran		 	 10.26	1,338 ⁻ 15 1.00 8.65	142 03 19'27	523 76 5'30 	312'11 9'31	6,749'66 58 80 15'77	oʻ25 	256 31 10 56 	
į	Morand II 'Khari Ran		 	4.03 	1,799 [.] 24 4·36 4 6 ·48	229 90 2.00	211'35 6'48 	181·81 2·90 	4,401.80 11.22 53.66	11 89 	450 61 19:88 1:40	
KEGAON.	Sehar Khari Ran		 		4.00 2.00	***		6·58 	28·26 	111'36 1'64	39'19 1,609'71	
IV.—SILLI-MANEGAON.	Khardi Khari Ran			0 80 	54'74 8 oo	7.05 	o 87 	•••	84.63 0.79 	6·68 	16 S2	
) > 1	Retari			:							•	
-	Bardi Khari		::		:::		***	•••	•••	5.46 2.00	14'80 1'89	
	Rith Khari				···		•••			•••	•••	
	Kachhar Khari			3.00	6 17	4:	•••		15'44			
l	Marhani Khari			 	16.02 0.32	 	***	 	62.14	 		
		Total Khari Ran		18'45	3,233 99 7 01 67 13	380.89	736:48 11:78	568.73	11,472'57 71'81 69'43	135'64	2,353,73 71,52 9,65	

.wp.				GARDE	R LAND.			Misar Crops	
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari santha Motaethal.	Bari santha Patasthat,	Bari Abadi Warpani,	Batl Ahadi Walit.	Bari Kachhar Warpani,	Bari Kachhar Walit	Mutafarikat,	'Total.
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	30	2]
'AHSIL.~	-(Contd)			i		· ·			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	: ! Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
					•••	i i , •••			149
181.40 5.18	72 96 1 1 28 	***		0 20	1.00	0.97	 	28:40	2,705 28 4
1,281'49 57'27 9'74	1,123 ⁻ 23 63 ⁻ 58 	•••	• •••	1.08 473	2 99 3 16	!	3 [.] 66	ſ	10,554° 22 0°
2,077 20 146 64 11 48	1,592 65 48'51 6'94	•••		212	9 59 4 95	1792 258	3 [.] 26	540'44 18'56	33 6,101. 202.
12.18	2'69 	2 37 	···	0'91 1'41	 	3 [.] 53 2 [.] 27	 	621:97 5'45	788: 10'
72 ^{.8} 3 9 [.] 78	•·80 	 	 	0 95 10 69 	1 05 7 98	 0.1 3	 	93 69 17 99	344: 69 2:
:::			 	, 66		•1•		6 47	12 3
						0 39			0
3.00 j	0.31			604		32 58	22 46	252 46	342
	4.00			23 37	14 75 6 84	0 19		50.45 18.00	82 ⁻ 55 ⁻
3.634.17 219.87 21.23	2,79 2 64 117'37 6'94	2·37		53 83	28·38 23 93	85 74 6 30 	 29 [.] 38	2.774'34 63 75 	21,0813 692 102
!	:::	••• •••	 					4'30	224' 3
437.57 19.82	224 [.] 67 18 11 	3 ⁻ 57 	•••	9 ²⁶ 7 66	1 12 0 94	65:43 1:20	39 7 2 	365 93 	10,547 134 43
771.62 34.01	773 ⁻ 75 30 ⁻ 95	0'45 	14 65 	21'34 13 89	465 294	 5.10 103 01	9 84 2 000	1,700'99 5'75	10,773 146 104
1,919.50 66 43 3 41	1,530'33 83'82 	 	12'69 	5.75 9.34	3 87 1 86 '	16 57 0.07	1 CO	606 80 19:61	6,079° 232° 7
19 68 ···	20 12 	 		6 89 7 28	0 10 ₁	47.26 4.72	 	1.757.85 17.77	2,025°; 30°; 8°6
;	1 00							25 38	26.
6.81	4.22 0.20		:::	4.76 5.32		l		138 45 4 86	177.0 15.1
		::: j		11 99 12 70 -	 8 [.] 76	2.00 1.20		14 25 3 79	28°2 28°0
				!	>71	12 37	1 17 0.65	3.78	43'1 0'6
				4.84 1.40	1 26	129 81	21.64 2.14	33 3 83	569:4 6 3
3.155'18 120'26 3'41	2,554'42 133 47	4'02	27'34	64·83 57·59	11.71	377 54 14 09	73 37 4 79	4 950 56 52 78	30. 487 '3 597'4 172'0

STATEMENT 11.—Area in Cultivation classed

Name of Assess-)					Whe	AT LAND.					Rica
ment Group.		Soils.		Laun,	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan,	Sadharan.	Warthemia [Tikra.	Warthemia Saman.	Warthemia Jhilan.
1		3		1	4	s	6	7	8	9	10	11
] [i i :			В	HANDARA
	Ì			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
{	Kali				0.20				2'00		o: 2 5	6:12
	Kanhar Khari		. . .	 2.00	54 [.] 27	4.53	229'13 1'70	16.10	1,094°29	14.00	341'14 5'22	50'49
j	Morand I Khari		•••	1878 	808:73 24:10	79 [.] 65	2.074°37 16°29	. 376 56 2.20	8,643°64 37.51	1.18 : 82.39	1,171'01	² 05'49
	Morand II Khari			43'51 2'30	3.700 21 26 47	219 81 2 00	1,098:38 28 64	١ .	13,851°91 138°84	271'39 6'87	3,281 '78 320'65	30 3 '30 24 83
	Sehar Khari		•••	a [.] 68	7'12		19:26		43'72 093	169'99 1282	2,409'02 174'06	180'97 14'38
V.—TUMSAL	Khardi Khari			1'40	744 ⁻ 50 7'03	16 77 	12 61	5'93	1,036 ⁻ 56 5 ⁻⁸ 9	28.25	23.87	1696
V.—1	Bardi Khari				•••	•••				37.16	21.76 163.23	18'84 1'56
	Retari Khari				5 24 	0.38		1	240	0.92	3'95	
	Marhani Khari			3 50 	53.13	1'00	2.81		143'33	0 92	29.76 3.09	1'40
	Rith Khari				13'55		1,30		10'20	1'19	2.49 5.41	 0 43
l	Kachhar Khari				3.00				23.61 0.50		1.33	0'97
·											···	•••
		Total Khari		72.87	5,3 ⁸ 9'14 57'60	324.63 2.00	3,440°76 47 63	820 33 14 35	24,851'66 184 26	21.06	7,428 [.] 03 583 99	7 ⁸ 4'54 57'57
ſ	Kanhar			··· :							23.63	•••
	Morand I Khari			1.28	23 00	2.00	126 [.] 84	9.22	243 37 	3'49	127 ⁻ 31 2 ⁻ 10	6.17
	Morand II Khari Ran			10 13 : 	3.39 3.00	1041 1'10	326 [.] 38 3 7 6	24'15 4'00	1,013'98 7 60 17'82	46 45 0 99	1,017 [.] 69 35 [.] 31 2 [.] 26	275'16 20'21
:	Sehar Khari Ran				10 76 0.30	0 ^{.2} 5 	2 ⁻ 49 	o 66	26 [.] 24 2 [.] 14	319 ⁸ 7 16 ³⁴	2.083·62 170·99 75·24	570°17 13°24 16°39
KAHE	Khardi Khari				13.03	} {	4°28 0°30	4:66	3 60 0 73	12.86	13'43	6.10
VI.—CHAKAHETI.	Rith Khari				:::		•••				1.77	0.23
>	Retari Khari						,			0.11	0.30	1,10
ļļ	Bardi Khari			0 30 			: ::: i			67,19	152 93 9:96	123.78 261
ij	Ran Kachhar				•••		!			1.02	•••	***
	Marhani				3 37			•••	60 16	0.10	3 48	4'07
(Khari Ran		-:-			 	o.22	:: }				0.39
		Total Khari Ran		12.01	251'18' 46 _k 3'go	12.66 1.10	460°54 4°06	38 69 4'00	134735 11047 1782	450.07 25.55 8.92	3,424°15 219 00 77° 5 0	987.08 36.0 6 16.08

MD,				GARDEN LA	ND.			Minor Crors.	_
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Saniha Motasthul	Bari Sintha Patustha.	Bati Abadi Warpani,	Bari Abadi Walit	Bari Kachhar Warpani	Bari Kachhar Waliti	Mutafarikat.	Total.
19	13	14	IŚ	16	17	18	19	30	11
ahsil.—	Contd.)		!						
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
o. 30	***	•••			•••	0.02	ი ე6		10"
60:48 0:51	71.93	•••		1	•••	5 09	2 55 	75'9 7	2,024 8 231
873:27 79:89	577 3 7 105'11	••• •••	1.60	14'48 2'92	33 10 22 97	51'46 0 26	38-19	949'74 1'68	16.002 8 3041
3,360.60 362.22	1,286°07 178 07	3 55	283	35.78 24.75	12.78 20.56	130 79	2 6:15 1' 2 0	5,7 28 ·19 34:96	33 778 6
1,871'34 190'15	441'3 5 7 0'05	18 3 8 0 40	2 33	2·29 1·66	o 92 4 54		14'42 	627:01 16 97	5, 8 35; 469;
31 ¹ 17 3 ¹ 37	1.20 8.08			3'45 89	o 8 ₇ 3 20	1322	o 62	3,582 94 35 15	5.527 <u>5</u> 8 (
89 [.] 81 26 97	17.66 12.61	, ,		0°12 1°67	2.88	8:33 1:95	o' 4 5	126 11 10 10	46·2 ·
***		 		o 59 	5 60		•••	1 30 1.02	110
1.32	1 03 	24 84 0'50	1'41	54'11	50 33 0 40	248 91 0 20	123 [.] 74 3 80	1,096'9 7 17 02	1,840 25
9'04 1'37	0'20 5'21	1.00		37 85 48 60	300 694	3 14 2 00		38·42 8·55	1,21 So:
•••	•••	19' 7 5 	***		4.40	89 97	1,38 122,31	4·82	302°
6,207.26 664.48	2,404*39 382*55	67:52 0:90	8:17	148 67 82 36	111.00	574'55 11'79	362:39 8 12	12,321'22	66,0167 2 308
15'05	5'53	141							44
202'12 2'98	11.01 10ç 28	42°04 	65·25		•••		6 [.] 89	3.05	1,058 16
2,005°25 2613	1,563'26 39'45 485	224°43 22°28	352 45 12 89	 903		0'20	7 [.] 66	599 04 17 84	7.677 2041 27
3, 86 9'90 256'35 7'51	2,912'34 201'57 7 18	297'80 1246	741·84 61·14	3'92 187'47	1'94 3 49	2 22	8.02 1.02	2,338 51 88 27	13,191', 1,014''
19.50	2'72	 15'45	 5 63	1.89 1.83		! 	oʻ50	336.02	43 9'
,m	669		7'04	62 76 130 69	2.09 0.91	0.12	·	31.84	112 133
o:68		11.63	0.80		•••	"" 		50 81 0 91	65.
332 04 22 88	144 78	9°17 0°66	18 [.] 69 5 [.] 16	3331 133'19	 0 [.] 74	! ! •••	 1.13	1,482:19	2,36 5°,
1.53	••		•••	•••	• •••		••• o·8o		3 4°
4'13	64:49 0:94	4'04 513'31 0'30	49 [.] 92	1.23	•••	2·82	² 4 ⁻ 35 0 30	440'98	1,173 1',

6,448.66 308.09 8.74	4,896'39 264'44 12'03	1,117'86 35'70	1,241°52 79°49	103'41 462'51	4'03 7 14	5'39	50:24 1:35	5,282 44 165'46 	26 ,133'77 1,628 7 144'6

STATEMENT II - Area in Cultivation classed

ame l						WHEAT	LAND.]			Ru
sess- nent roup.	ŝ	50.ls.		Laun.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tikra.	Warthemia Saman.	Warthemia Jhilan.
1		1	_ _	3	•	\$	6	7	8	9	10	11
					ļ						BE	IANDAR
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ſ	Kanhar Khari	•			•••	 	3 00 3 00	•••		 	 	#** ***
	Morand 1 Khari Ran		:	.	77 30 	11 go 	105·75 	16 84 	981:29 6:66 5:60	••• ••• •••	26:26 4:66	0'5
	Morand II Khari Ran			g 8 ₅	1.09875 430 050	6 9 96	303 86 8 46	65.67 7.30	7.964 53 74 12 36 40	10'87 0'90	1,128-23 135-96 1-78	142.7 3.9
H.	Sehar Khari Ran			:::			0°25 	 	20 [.] 03	243 69 12'13	3.188 81 161:25 19:03	430°8 8·4 2·9
VII.—AMBAGARH.	Khardi Khari Ran	•••		0 90 	127.60 1.00 3.00	2 57 	9.56 700	83 ⁻ 46 	490'44 4'84 8'89	o 83 	9'55 0'1 5 	6.6
VII.	Bardi Khari Ran	•••		•••		 		•••	 •••	55 7 2 2:80 •••	510.06 21.65 2.04	1181 412
	Retari Khari	•••		•••					:::	 •••	3.30	0.7
	Rith Khari Ran	•••		1 50 	7*65 			i	14.67 0.28 0.20	•••	4'95 4'31	
	Kachhar Marhani Khari Ran			 	9 ⁰ 4	1.00			99°28 3°50 1 54	2'15 	10.63 60.18	8.
		Total		13.32	1.320'34	85'43	421.72	165.97	9,578'24	313.26	4 941 97	704
		Khari Ran			5 30 10 57		11'46 7'00	7.30	89'40 52'93	15.89	327.08 22.85	17
ĺ	Kanhar Khari				32'40	3 08	142 89	16 23	464:24 1:90		4'14 3'22	
	Morand I Khari Ran	***		3 [.] 66 	i 1,698 73 4 ⁷⁶ 5	1,00	659.75 2 79 	219'95 3'89 	7,192 40 44'52 	0'48 	145 69	3°
1	Morand II Khari	•••		6·53	6,728 42 30'04	481'44	333.76	225 72 4'00	15 093 63 135 85	37.53 1.70	148.07	40
ARA.	Sehar Khari	•••	•••	 	0.18		1.43		21'44	66·57 7·02	151.30	84 ⁻
VIIIBHANDARA.	Khardi Khari Ran	•••	••	•••	445 26 1 64 		13.88	 	1,035'47 2 90 	0 [.] 70	6.18 8.01	2°
VIII.	Retari Khari	***		***	•••			:::			 3.30	•••
	Bardi Khari	•••			• 				:::	29.49 0.96	108:58	13
	Rith Khari Kachhar	•••	•••	•••	8·70 	2'24	0.20		##: TATEO	M)	3,00	
	Marhani Khari		••• •••	 	76·76	9'54	1'37	:::	249'72 		4'32	
		Total Khari Ran	•••	10'19	8,991.67	645'95	1,162'01	468 85	24,071'40	13477 977	3.47773	653

according to Soils, Positions, &c .- (Contd.)

ND.				GAR	IDEN LAND,			MINOR CROPS,	
Warsalang.	Murkhand,	Bari santha Motasthal,	Bari sautha Patasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani	Barı Abadi Walıt.	Bari Kachhar Warpani,	Bari Kachhar Walit,	/Mutafarikat.	Total.
13	13	14	15	16	17	zβ	19	30	21
AHSIL.	(Contd.)								
Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	•••	•••	:::		***		 •••		1'; 3'
4573 878 	16·25 1·22	••• •••		2.85 1.21	1.71 	1.23	••• ••	153°06 0'30 	1,443' 23' 6
1,472°46 89°47 	802'22 35'28 1'00	6.07 1.00	14 19 0 50 	24.32 6.90	10 79 2 97 	41′38 5′45 	18'97 4'21	3,712'98 6'14	1 6,897 (386) 45)
3,560°01 112°14 18°13	1,312°55 51°15 6°90	4°24 4 16 	75 83 2 07 	122'64 224'58 	1 <i>77</i> 9 24.66	25'17 1'21	36 [.] 35 2 25	2,100°32 22°53 0°30	11,138 626 (47)
14'53 	1.30 1.30	••• •••	***	2.12 13.32	3.76 3.46	14.88 	2 24 ;;;	2,750°18 10°96 3'84	3,530° 25° 23°
157'97 13'86	46 [.] 31 8 46 1 00	0.40 1.39	0°45 0°56	46°03 79°72	0.30 0.30	9.01 0.02	23.10 0.30	2,173'40 39'10	3,128°, 173° 3°
0'70	1,00	2 [.] 65	0.41	13'48 4'14	3.08 2.10	6.62	5.71	182.03 1.38	331,
4.00	 1.00	•••	 	50.50 72 43	∷ 13 n 	2.00 2.00	2'49 	44:84 2:70	95. 133.
2.60	 3 [.] 67	 56 [.] 83	•••	•••				8.87	30.
		161	127 ⁻⁶⁹	20,13	44:76 6:35	76.40 2.21	16.31 503.11	857.54 9.70 	1,690° 47 1°
5,259 85	2,184:01	70'19	318.19	322 20	83.08	169 92	380'97	11,983:22	38,216
224'25 18 13	97'41 8 9 0	 8'16	5.61	399.68	52 37 	13 31	23'57	93'51 4'14	1,393 1 27
4'00	8·66	•••				1,10		1.31	677°6
82'70 5'22	 19.19 22.18	 		12 50	6·51 3 33	41'31 	ı·88	322'43	10.763.
788·77 50·89	503.02 35.43	16 ⁻ 62 284		21.83 6.65	10 83 11'53	178.57	39.89	3,087°10 85'32	29,417 5 05
101.36 303.09	369:68 54:99	2 ^{.74}		o 65 4 77	1.60 14.67	17'55 3'84	7'97	479:69 11:94	3 666°
31.38 3.36	 	1.00		4°20 4°59	 6⁻12	36·12 4 80	•••	2,815.30 23 60	4 425 [.] 41 [.]
		•••	:		***	3.50		 78·55 2·99	13° 84° 2°
37'44 4'28	13'47 6'31	100	:: }	0.02	1.53	2'70	0.22	132:66	339°
***	:::	••• ••·	::	- 9'34 1970	1.63 6.85	5°16 14'93	3.10	12'99 9'87	42°
		3'27				9'79	16.74	9,00	49
	 	 	***	5'72	15:09	112'45 3'99	61.02	657'52	1,198°; 3°
1,846 38	950.01	28:43		54.59	43.01	407'95	131.18	7,587'51	50,665
165.11	115'89	2 84		37.71	36:38	27'53		14704	1,179

STATEMENT II.—Area in Cultivation classea

Varac of					WHIA	T LAND.					Rici
secas. ment zoup.	Soils.		Laun,	Pathar.	Wahuri,	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthemia Saman.	Warthenia Jhilan,
	ı		3	4	5	6	,	8	9	Ío	12
										ВЕ	ANDARA
	Kali	,,,,	Acres.	Acres. 0.50	Acres.	Acres. 380'91	Acres.	Acres. 45'77	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Khari	***	***			30'90	,				1.00
	Kanhar Khari	, 	12'25	283:31 2:70	54'15	11,629.68 53.38	997	7,215'80 12'90	14'05 	382'53 8'44	56'63 0'91
	Ran Kachhar	411	კ. ვ.26	6 25) ***	***				•••
	Kacanar Khari				• 10,02		1.00	146'02 0'70	1.36	13.86	•°97
्त् - :	Morand I Khari Ran	, 	56'54 	5,221°13 30°05 33°84	561°92 27°36	8,741'03 66:25	1.464.02	34,877.50 207.80 41.22	96·89 2·47 	1,88751 98:80	541'92 25'90 5'71
TARSIL.	Morand II Khari Ran	, 1	103'39 4'47	15,750°28 80°31 115°12	1,148 62 3'10 2'00	3,238·61 74·03	1,279 fo 25'46	51,189:31 439 82 198:82	421'09 12'16	8,654°13 774°89 56°68	1,386'32 105'36 0'82
Вилиолей	Marhani , Khari, Ran -n		631 	190'12 0'35	13.89	12'73	***	675°28 4'46 1'54	3.17	107'26 3 09	13'58 0'52 0'29
1	Rith Khari Ran	,		33.80 1.30	3.00	1.40 0.63	 ***	27.78 0.67 0.50	3'39 2'39 	15'30 21 05	5 89 2 75
Toral FOR	Sehar Khari Ran	*** ***	1:68 0: 84	34'58 2'40 4'00	3'27	30'72 2'46	13'33	203'23 6'07 0'04	1,205 67 73 25 104 03	13,361°60 828°06 197°61	1,782°06 63°56 33°13
	Khardi Khari Ran	441 84 +	 2.10	1,574°05 10'59 29'88	49.93	71.55 1.30 20.88	100'20	2,968,44 13,75 21,02	78 74 1 66 13 07	213'76 7'70 25 05	75'19 1'66
	Bardi Khari Ran	*** ***	2'60 	 1.00		0'43	7	18.69	349'40 45'73 1'92	1,256'17 104'91 4'04	#85'37 11'36 18 30
	Retari	,,, ,,,	•••	5'24 	0.28			2*40	2.03	26.87	5'08 a 00
-	Ran				- 173	- "	77	0.67	···	***	6.77
	Total Khari Ran	*** ***	192'33 5'31	23,116·11 127·70 189 c9	1,844°11 5'10 29'36	24,106'93 229'38 20'88	3,012'44 50'83	97,361.69 686.17 283.10	2,178 80 137 66 119 02	25,019 24 1,846 94 283 38	4,160'18 215'02 65'02
11	Kanhar Khari	,	•••	8,00	*··• ···	2.33 2.00	***	1,00	 	68 58 **•	TIBOR4
	Kachhar			a.80		***	***	7.82	***	•••	1.20
	Morand I Khari	:::	380 	7 3'4 3	3.50	127.28 0.20	22.20	677'80 1 2'4 7	# 00	263.64 8.13	53.19
	Morand II Khari Ran	::	 	341'79 10'80 1'50	0°25	672'90 11'30 4'75	13 2 .19	2.7 92'07 15'29 9'94	93.99 8 .46	4,024 01 103.26 2.20	²⁹ 3'57 10'18 1'94
	Sehar Khari Ran		1.81	o'97	::: :::	17.69 6.30 0.44	4.75	39'71 0'25 	450 79 13 77 29 13	6,497'41 190'47 88'71	362:54 13:50 15:37
L-FRATORI.	Khardi Khari		0.32	36.93		10:48		164.80	1.40	9'64	.1.03
[Ran		•••	2.23			***	6.12	0,16		***
	Marhani Khari	-:		1,4'34				28 ⋅86	1,30	33.83	4'41 :**
	Ran		;•• }	}			***		,	"o·36	bee 114
	Rith Khari	- ::	::			::.					***
	Bardi Khari Ran				••• •••				89'59 4'75 15 69	249:82 15'21 4 86	1 0'84 0'83 0'60
	Retari Khari Ran				{				0.02	2.86 0.50 0.80	0 .34
	Total Khari Ran		15'36	470'26 11'80 4'03	3'45	83098 14'50 5'52	59 44 0 77	3.730.44 29.01 16.09	639.81 26.98 44.98	317'57 9693	696:38 23:53 17:91

according to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

DAND,				GARDEN L	AND.			MINOR CROPS.	
Warsalang.	Murkhand,	Bari Santha Motasthal	Bari Santha Patasthal	Bari Ahadi Warpani,	Bari Abadi Walit,	Bar, Kachar Warpani,	Bari Kachar Walit,	Mutafarikat.	l'otal.
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PAHSIL.	(Concld.)								
Acres, 0'30 	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres 0'22	Acres. 3'54 2 63	Acres. 2.05	Acres. 0 96	Acres.	Acres. 441 3 34 7
100:67 0:76 	88:54 10:00	 		3'20 2'91	10 [.] 90 4 [.] 13	55 :4 2 0 :70 	7 [.] 02	361°00 0°40	20,430°0 107°2 6°2
2 60	 •••	27 [.] 06		5.76	2.11	163'47	174 02 2 64	129 45 	7 06'3
1 954 02 1 129 41 1	1, 2 29 7 0 167 20	46 76 3 00 	9 2·3 6 	51.21	47 ⁻ 30 31 ⁻ 19	226.06 1 90	86·68 	3.427.89 4.77	60,61 0 .9 799°7 108'1
10,240 54 640 51 974	6,37 2 02 405 00 5 85	26,15 26,15	384 ⁻ 12 13 39	75 ⁸ 3	48 69 48 42	643'00 23 32	108 90 7 41 	20,440 08	121,80 2 '0 2,959' 6 389'0
12.38	69 <u>5</u> 0 • 94	бо4 56 1'91 	179.02	120'34 9 57	112 79 7 25	71895 9.83	546 01 23 15	4,179'02 40'84	7, 564'8 103'6 1'8
17.05	7 [.] 89 9 21 	 o.33 1.08	7'04	213.23 347.17	53. 67 60 .90	12'64 23'01	5 59 1 13	224.23 61.22	634 0 535'4
#5,384*28 935*48 40 53	8 727 39 549 54 25 31	331'99 22'44	832 69 63'21 	156.78 456.47	35'71 54'37	104'47	75·19 3·30	6,797.51 179.59 0.30	49,082'1, 3,251'4' 405'5
16·55	50:28 10:56	17.82	5.63	52 21 31 96 	4.0 ₅	130.04	5'86 0'50	14,820'33 134'96 3'84	20,446'4. 253'34 113'74
803:57 104:32 1:23	245.92 42.96 1.00	10'22 2'05	19'14 5 72	93 00 240 39	1 84 14 76	3'13 3'13	24.68 0.20	4,307'47 142'73	7,425'9 718'6 45'1
 	2 00 	14:27 	0.80	14 07 6 00	3.08 3.08	0.20	5.71 	558 84 12 16	670 8 24 4 7 4
23,745:37 1,828 40 51:50	16.793 24 1,195 41 32'16	1,306'88 55'85	1,520'80 84 80	850.61 1,186.10	335'17 232'83	2,083.95 88.87 	1,041'22 38'33	55,246·12 777·00 4·14	289,815'1; 8,791 '7 1,077'6
AHSIL.		 				0 15		7'24	103'5
		3.63		***		13.61	4.85	1.81	34.0
3.00 3.00	55'2I 	16 [.] 92		1'10 2'52		5 4 6 	 1'90	95.64	1,5 25 8 26 6
3,676'45	1,010°21 45°38 2°01	 9'13	 	6.55 12 77	0º81 3'59 ''	17.98 0.49	4.08 	2,470'12 11'07 2 89	15.555'5 34 4' 1 2 8'7
6,175'07 168 59 53'31	1,353'38 99'12 24'14	12'04 	6 50 1.38	11'56 94'21 	13'79 24'25	12.75 0.08 	896 1.18 	1,380'14 65'47 29'27	16,349.8 671.4 240.7
9 [.] 62	 	oʻ70 	a* \$ a	2°16 3'83 	o 55 o 46 	4·68 	2.80 	1,884·83 3·40 70·50	2,13¢7 9'0 79'3
4'79 \ 	1'39 	98 :24 0:45	1 00	0.30	3°25 0°82	87'21	35.11	464.66 2.77 0.08	779'47 4' 3 4 0'4
	::: :::	2.26		2 48 8 24	o.33	1.00		7.24	12'9' 8'5
90'85 1199 2'57	23 [.] 82 4 [.] 49 	•··· •	=	2·05 36·99	0°10 4°17 	0.33	 	1,051°53 39'54 24'91	1,518'9; 117'9; 48'6;
3.69		3'42 			••• •••	0'22 	2.26 	78·65 0 38	91. 6 91.1
10,117'80 294'39 59'39	2.444 01 148 99 26 15	146 33 0'45 	8.30	26.29 158.76	18·50 33·62	143'39 9'57	60 26 1.18	7,441.86 122.25 128.03	38,102.6 1,185.6 399.0

Name of				When	T LAND.					Rice
Assess- ment Group.	Soils.	Lau	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan,	Warthemia Tikra.	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemia Jhilan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	g	10	11
										TIRORA
	:	Ac	res. Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
(Kali, Khari							1		
	Kanhar Khari	4	.85 64 ²⁰		65.27		217.16 1.00	···	12'77 3'94	43 '59
	Kachhar		2'17	0.30				•••		111
j	Morand I Khari		10 540'39 100 2'28	8 16	831°25 984	230.05	2,431'85 10 7 7	7'86	311.46 3'94	68:09 2 44
	Morand II Khari Run	111	'03 3,791°29 10°32 1°00		1,324'46 17'59	854 40 6 50	5.533'71 17:42 8:85	236.85 10.15	3,801°02 146°61 10'77	393' 27 13'76
RA.	Sehar Khari Ran		0.71		6 70	o 78	3.28 	755 ⁻²⁶ 50'56	5.545'16 - 456 21 3'30	405 52 30'14
IITIRORA	Khardi Khari		237'05	2.40	7' 2 5 1'00	6 [.] 75	88 96 	3 [.] 26	5 51	°.35
=	Marhani Khari	19	31 97.67	3.05	0'44	·	58.03	3'66 	4'74	3.00
İ	Rith Khari			: I			•••	0 [.] 45	3 75 0 95	 oʻzo
	Bardi Khari Ran			i			,,,	142'19 4 36 0'64	154'76 17'46	28 89 2.83
l	Retari Khari			•••				0.23	2:35	***
	Total Khari Ran	177 I	44 4.732'77 21'94 1'00	56 53	2,235.67 28.43	1,091 98 6:50	8.333'29 29'19 8 85	1150'05 65'07 0'64	9 841'52 629'11 14'07	941'80 49'47
ĺ	Kanhar Khari	و	91 27'73	2 20	192.4Q	9:40	647'73 4 39	5'19	4.045'40 25'48	128'51 0'50
	Kachar Khari	10	03 13'46	0 90		9'00	75 ^{.8} 5		248'16	6 ·89
	Morand I Khari	43	79 380°05 4°64	14.40	733 ⁻²⁹	56 56	3,359'22 111'67	34'45 5'76	3,851.88	223.63 14.07
	Morand II Khari Ran	29 2	753 1 090°11 755 10°74 0 32	27.90	1.022'11 28 60	149 04 3'07 	4,918·59 94 42 0·50	388 [.] 99 18 24	6,665°12 190°17 1'70	756·18 17:35
IIIRAMPAILI.	Sebar Khari Ran				22 59 2 38 		7'71 	582.76 13.87 0.38	6,614 :2 6 361:07 3:50	62 0°95 37°90
111.	Khardi Khari		129'04 0'90	17' 24	39 [.] 80 0 [.] 80		351.43 2.67	3'50	4.65 0.08	1,00
	Ma hani Khari	oʻ	75 17.02	0 25	7 [,] cG	:::	3.81	12 00 0.50	109'96 3'20	47 .86
	Rith Khari						0.37	0,10	1'68 1'12	***
-	Bardi Khari Ran				400			123.03 5.01 4.10	236·18 15.79 1·55	18.12
	Retari Khari		···	! !				τ'79 	34 55 3.00	 0 [.] 97
	Total Khari Ran	94 2	01 1.658 31 16 28 0 32	62.83	2.017'31 46'47	224°00 3'07	9,494'21 217'33 0'50	1,152 61 44 38 4'48	21 812 84 718 61 6 75	1,804 ⁻ 15 69 ⁻ 82

according to Soils, Positions, &c .- (Contd.)

AND				GARDE	N LAND.			Minor Cro≥s.	
Warsalang.	Murkhaud.	Bari Santha Motasthal.	Bari Santha Patasthal.	Bari Abad. Warpani,	Bari Abadi Walit,	Bari Kachar Warpani,	Bari Kachar Walit,	Mutafarikat.	Tota:.
13	13	14	15	15	17	18	19	29	11
rahsil —	Contd.)								
Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Λcres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
0.10	•••				·				0.10
64 34 4 31	13.01	•••		·	. <u>.</u> !	4.57	6 [.] 70	0.00	498:47 12:89
		•••		}	•••	11.25	4.44		18 16
410 57 30 98	239.58 782	•••		o 30 o 85	•••	24 64 0 20	4.28	143.22 1.00	5, 2 94 10 77 12
5,623 04 172 20 	2.77 ⁶ ·45 207 31 			7 30 9 48 	3.12	74 ⁻¹ 7 3 77	571	4,142 17 17 47 0°20	28,715'52 635 73 20'82
3,898 tg 334 22 	1,024'95 200'63 	 		14°38 36°15 	4 66 3 97	25 44 1 64	4·19	1,477,46 23,32 0,76	13,166*27 1,137 55 4:06
4 10	 			0 99 ; 5'71 !	į	13 19 2.13	0.30	2,843'49 23 54	3,213 [.] 75 37 46
1 69 	 			5'40	State of the state	86.77	14'53	487:49	785 74 0 27
2.63 1.36	0 6 4	 	:::	5 17 12 72	1'39 6'35	2°16 4 58	0'43 0'05	8·49 4·54	25.11 60.82
44'92 4'78	1.00 10.32	 		4.48 0.07	0.30	}	 	944.32	1,329'91 42 56 0 64
•••	·	 		1 25 884		8.76	···· 0°75	266 ⁻ 03	279: 66 8:84
10,049'48 553'95	4.064'98 417 42 			39°27 103°82 	605 1377	250 [.] 95 12 39	41.63 0.52	10 313 68 81:06 0:96	53 327 09 2,013:37 25:52
169 97 4'46	63 66 41 49	23 21		184		2.37	5'99	134'38	5,468 31 78·16
1,00 1		130.21 411		800		46:09	21 58	29'44	592 91 6 41
1,737,92	754:54 89:46	128 88		0.58	1.32 2.79	21 49	16 30	937.42	12,297.79 467.81
66.779.61 6,779.61 269.05	1,736:13	12 98 132 38 6 28	 	8·76 9·19 63·39	0.60	2.08 25.71 0.60	22°49 4 87	5.338·95 59·66	29,123 63 907:62 2*52
3 375 02 262 66 2 40	702:40 172:23	186 53 4 95		4·36 74·41	6 ₇₉ :	4'14 1'49	15:34 1:85	1,547 39 53 80	13.690'25 1,005'66 6 28
0'49	5.66	7 o S	 	5°54 52°86	o 18 o 20	18.80	2.65	3.283°95 18*59	3 871.01
1'40 1 00		615'53 10'18		1 20 0 64	292 1894	194.03	61.95 3.38	1,20042 10:66	2,404 :48 53 ⁶ 7
0'54		37 2 0		3.58 72.86	o 64 (6.06	41° 2 5 94°16
60°56 3°57	6.31 0.20	•••		7 12 32 26	o 60 2 36	0,53	1 62 1 06	1 492:17 40:32	1.946 ·8 7 101 · 77 5 ·6 5
6 23 0.20	1.19	20'45 		ogi		o·92	1'42 	223 16	290 [.] 68 4 66
12,132 74 608 21 2 40	3,269 89 416 53	1,271 [.] 77 38 [.] 50	31.27 308 61		14'52 83 78	343 68 5 53	149'34 11'86	14,193 34 204,69	69,726 88 2,796 22 14'45

STATEMENT II. - Area in Cultivation class:

Name of	:		}		WHEA	t Land.					Rr
Assess ment Group.	Soils.		Laun,	Pathar.	Walmri,	Bandhia.	Kandhan,	Sadharan,	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemia Jhilan.
	2		3	1		6	7	8	9	13	11
					 :	 :	·	·	- <u></u> !		TIRORA
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Actes.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Kanhar Khari				050	223.22		1265		***	
	Khari		,	···] ! !		···		··· [***	
ļ	Morand 1		2.20	171 68	10.33	1,255 70	97.12	1,057 66	i	 48 84 1	1. 3 9
	Khari	•••		2:50	 27 [.] 86	5.58		9.95		10.96	
	Khari Ran		22.31 	! 10.65 ; 5.55		515 62 13 65 3 59	238·42	2,427'83 65'41 24 69	32.63	552 90 100 56 : 4 65 (39°04 10 00 2°78
IV.—CHOREHAMARA.	Sehar Khari		.19	1 1 ···		2 93	! ! 		296-16	1.304'54	101.38
KHY	Ran	•••		 !					20.03 (89.08 29.28	17'08
E CHO	Khardi Khari		0 10	56 42	0.37	3'40		86 40 0.23	 .	o 55	1.30
) j	Ran		***	•••	· •••	· ···		8:30		1.00	1
1-4	Marhani Khari	•••	° 30 	2.00	111	(C) (C)		16.31	0.70	2 36 	•••
	Ran	•••	111	**1	1		(A)				••
ļ	Khari		•••					::	089		***
	Bardi Khari				🥳				3.54	565	644
	Ran								1.00	1.04	
į	Retari	141					12		•••	,,,	
	Tota	ıi	25'21	1,148.96	38 95	2,001 17	17"2 4	0.60			
	Ra Ra	hari		13,12		18.93	335.52	3,600.75 75.88 32.99	333'62 22'03 10'27	1,914'84 202'69 34'93	27.98 3.79
(Kali				-		12'00				3.00
	Kanhar Khari		8·55	14.20		87:16	166.67	71'40	2.00	994 75	120'71
	Kachhar			···		***	 !		***	300	0.18
Ì	Morand I		690	26.12	2.43	283.00	349'60	795 26	10.00	616.65	153' 30
}	Khari Ran	 	0'24	1002		1.42 1.52	4:30	4·28		0 95	0.30v
.Ab.	Morand II Khari Ran	• 	11 6 9 	653 36 3'03	o 83 	376 26 7 96 	506·51 8 49 	1,470'19 7 04 0 71	142 76 11 14 	1,649'87 93 79 3'46	375'8c 17'67' 1'20
VWARAD.	Sehar Khari . Ran	.14 	a·60 	 oʻ 5 9	••• ••• •••	 	 1.00	1°54 	289 24 26 97 4 03	2,391 85 126 13 7 34	313 03 24'07 1'00
	Khardi Khari		'	10'40 	·		1.00	31,11	0.12	2.66	1°14
	Marhani Khari .		4.13	28.33	 		1 37	17.20		1.83	
	Rith Khari			o:37 	! :			2.00	3.89	o'75 2'07	
	Bardi Khari		: :				· j		27.75	97'55	755
	Ran				** i	}			0'29	4·66 	0.20
	Khari			··· ;						 o.39	***
	Total Kha Ran	ıri	31.89 0.24	966·81 4·64 	3 25 	746'42 9 75 1'25	1,038.15	2,379'00 11 32 0 71	478 88 38.40 4.02	5.756 30 230.60 10.80	974°53 42 6° 2°24

according to Soils, Positions, &c.-(Contd.)

ND.				GARDE	N LAND.			MINOR CROPS.	
Warsalang.	Murkhand	Bari Santha Motasthal.	Baji Santha Palasthal	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Barı Abadi Walit,	Barl Kochhar Warpani.	Bari Kachhar Waiit,	Mutafarikat.	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11
AHSIL	Contd)								
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A cres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
			! 				17:28 0 50	0.40	254°3 0°5
			· ···				4.11		4'1
72.49 2.08	25.47			0 25 0'24	***	2.17	2 14	37 ^{.8} 4 0.46	2,785°3
1,687'43 68'11 9'50	1,801'59 125'21 180		42'32 3'24	7.67 7.94	 0.30	19 14 3 85	3 [.] 88 1 [.] 40	8 _{10·5} 6 38·57	9,148°0 450°4 52°3
2,200.33 145.31 28.09	2,267 ⁻ 18 126 87 5-18	2'91 	247 62 0.87	24'40 10 78 i	 0.06	2'37 0'36	0'41 	992.60 28 73 24 09	7,442 439 97
 	111 111		1.84	1.45 0.65	 	1.82	 ••• •••	839 9 8 12 08 10 41	19'' 12'0 991'
0 [.] 71 	 	 		0'59 0 08 	0·52	70'86 2'65 1 25	16·74 	102 [.] 91	213'9 2'' 4''
111	***		0'25	o 66 28 05	2.23 3.24	0'46 0'51	•••	1.23	6.0 33.1
6·79 2·38 	8·64 12·22	···	0°50 	1.01			6 92 : 	99'03 2'13	123. 24. 2
***	,	,		}		3.03	.,,	10.02	13.
3,967 75 217.88 37.59	4,102.88 264.30 6 98	5.01	290 44 6·20	35 °2 48 75	3 08 3 69	99'85 7'37 1'25	44.56 8.82	2,895.79 81 21 39.56	20,984 997 176
	,,,,				777 711		141		15'
258 .75 4.01	125.45	o·8ე	: 	1'32 047	2.76 2.93	5 75	² 7 [.] 37	24'70	1,915 [.]
•••				'	•••	17'74	19.06	11'49	48
800 gi 54 79	836 85 33'34 	 		1.52	1'4 2 882	5'14 o'83	8·58 3'co	459'71 13'19 	4,589 128 1
3.942 91 162 18 9.59	2,122 ⁻ 98 108 69 2 ⁻ 75			10 ³ 5 22 ⁵ 9	3.03 3.43	8·23 0·14		2,288.09 13.64	13.5'
2,122'60 178'33 26 96	640 05 72'85 2 10		*** *** ***	5'66 46'14 	0.23 6.31 	1.48		1,179 84 6'40 9'50	
3'14 				 oʻ79	•••	0'15	o 38 	1,111'02 	
•••] :::		0°43 2°98	2'81	54.60 2.29	11 : 34 1:60	21′ 	
				8 35 50 79	7'45	ļ. 		ł	
9° 2 7 2°15	1 00 			5 37 1 61	0.0 		 		
•••						4'47			
7,137 58 401 46 36:55	3.726 33 218 88 4 ^{.8} 5	83	i -	31 [.] 48 12 ⁸ 37	8·36 32·18	9,756			

STATEMENT II .- Area in Cultivation classed

lame of		Soils.	1			WHEA.	r LAND.					Ric
nent toup.				Laun.	Pathar,	Wahuri,	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharau.	Warthemla Tikra,	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemia Jhilau,
,1		1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
												TIRORA
	i !			Acres.	Acres.	Actes.	Acres.	Aures.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
(Kanhar Khari			20 99 	17 ⁻ 57		118 82	39 o8 	128·69 	1 28	405'66 	27'99
	Kachhar	•••]	351		•••			0'21			•
١	Morand I Khari Ran	•••		123 37	514 ⁻ 12 	2·86	758 49 	427.89	1,325'70 0'50	22.29 1.00	1,374'54 9'31	172°24 0'89
 	Morand II Khari			 124:89 '40	800:86 1:68	 5.02	602'51 11'94	333 02 10 27	1,173 [.] 75 6.65	436 30 4 64 3 08	4,601°85 96 80 7 42	953'75 19'54 2'38
	Ran Sehar Khari			3'14	37 45 1.67 	•••	 4 ⁻ 55	 0'5 0	o' <u>5</u> 3 	534 25 20 71	7,217.50 501.64 48.26	^{ერე} ე: 53:69
VIKAMTRA.	Ran Khardi				 22 98		1'32	•••	 29 83	5 86 °'47	13.32	8:48 1:64
VI-IX	Khari Marhani Khari	•••			16.48	•••	***	 6 75	 75 33	o.30	3'14	1'47
İ	Rith Khari			•••						o:30	0 [.] 42	····
	Bardi Khari Ran			, 	 	6			 	62 ⁻ 99	142'64 14.46	a5'98 2'96
	Retari Khari	•••	::	•••	•••					oʻ10	2·76	0.70
	ı	Total Khari Ran		275'90 0 40	1.373'68 1'68 39'45	7'9 <u>1</u>	1,485 69 11'94	807.21	2.739 25 6 65 1.00	1,058'28 26'35 8'94	13.761 93 622 21 55 68	2,147 08 77:08 4:86
(Kali	•••		•••			0.30		•••			•
H	Kanbar			1'54	1'40		42.84	21'65	38.49		32.03	3.62
	Kachhar	•••		•••							•••	***,
	Morand I Khari	•••		· 42 65	113'17	o 80 	432°13 0°94	221'06 	524:86 1:16	² '57	337 98 1.23	39 [.] 96
į	Morand II Khari Ran		, 	65 [.] 97	553.18	7 [.] 58	2,137.50 28.59	892°58 19°06	1.74 ⁶ ·75 5·9 1 0·50	218-90	4 750 32 182 65 	463'79 4 78 0'51
	shar Khari Ran			o·37	8 61 	•••	13 10	 	ı∙68 	780 84 19 62 4:46	7-179'15 446 22 4 4 6 2	446 65 14 44 8 87
	·i	•••		4·61 	75'9 0	o 33 	27 69 0 82	14.74	6 0 ი ე 	· 1'32 ; 	7°25 0'98	4'27 0'50
		••		1.25	***	***		•••	1.03		2'23	
					4'19				0 18		0 [.] 84 1 72	
				•••		İ	·•• I	,		15.18	85.46	9.75 7.16
			:::	 							3 76	
				•••			•••	 			1 99	
			1	116 39 	7/56·45	871	2,653'46 31'35	1,150°03 19°06	2 373 02 7 07 0 50	1,018-81 19:62 4:46	12,798 15 635 88 45 60	965.48 22.01 9.89

according to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

LAND,				MINOR CROPS.					
Warsalang.	Murkhand,	Barl Santha Motasthal.	Barl Santha Patasthul	Bari Abadi Warpani,	Bart Abadi Walit.	Bari Kachhar Warpani,	Bari Kachhar Walit.	Mutafarikat.	Total.
13	13		15	10	17	18	19	20	11
TAHSIL.	(Contd.)				1	' <u></u>			
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
90 05 7 00	101.81				!	***	•••	46·51	998 45 7:00
		2'00				3'95	0.44	160	11.03
782·84	1,448·99 89·07 	3.04	. 		1.60	1.93	1.67	621:35 0:48	7,582'92 113'12 2'50
5,865.03 200.49	4,059' 52 311 03	 5 <i>7</i> 3		2·32 28·98	o 86	3.50	629 0'91	3.722 ⁻ 96	22.697.89 710.17
4.20	² 50		***	,		1		2.65	60.48
5,615'91 717'15 3'29	1,842'95 392'57 0'50	8'82 	***	14:99 158:53 	o 88	1°21 	0.30 1.cg	1,115'93 29'09 3'42	17,332'51 1,890 97 63:81
 7.28	1,00	·••	***	•••	***	0,10	**	927 [.] 04 3 [.] 28	1 005 :4 8 3:28
o:50		95.69 4.14	 "		1,22 0.00	12'17	18 [.] 90	469°47	701 ^{.6} 9 4 [.] 74
***		···	··•	o:59 53:58	1 87 6'09)	***	20:37 0 99	23:55 60:66
40.86 3.38	9 85 0 86 	*** ***	••• •••	0'46 4'65	o.30 o.08		6 09 ++4 +7 2	933:54 1:98 0:78	1,216 62 28:37 0:78
•••	 	 	•••			1.02 0.82	 	298'00 2'42	302'64 3'27
				Il de la la la la la la la la la la la la la					
12,402'97 939'79 7 79	7.464 12 794 10 3 00	115'28 4'14 	 	18 36 245 74	7 05 27 52	23'58 1'24 	28:36 I'11	8 156'08 51'36 6'85	51,872'77 2,821'58 127'57
.,,									0.30
11.81	3,10				.,,		,	0'85	158 26
				•••	***		•••	1.10	1,10
593 ⁸ 1	б24°04 48°55			1'03 0'92	,,, w	 	<i>6</i> ·8o 	74 ^{.8} 5	3,01 5:71 60 :14
323 75 323 75 3.50	6,276 82 373 8 ₅ 			2 [.] 97 12 [.] 69	1·54 8·08	2'14	19'00 0 15 	2,123 [.] 58 28 84 	30,895'49 988'35 4'51
7,871'40 591'95 24'32	2,276 [.] 96 467 [.] 18 5 90	1.08	 2 23	52 ⁻¹⁴ 61 ⁻ 40	19 [,] 11	0°14 0°16	6·39	3,483'33 91 45 10'14	22,134'62 1.717'11 98'31
0'41				0·20 0·80	o .40			3,243.06 7.65	3 ,4 40°24 10 77
		 	*		1.20			2.07	3'55
1.00		3'35		 19 [.] 29	.	4.82	21.84	105'04 9'37	140'56 34 88
		0 74		115.20	· #3'44	0:46		0'74	135'59
34'28 1'00	 1.00	•••	••• •••	 oʻ36 	•••	 	 	5 ⁸⁸ ·79 3'93 2 '59	731 87 9:05 2:59
		100			***			21'44	23'43
20,145°61 922°84 27°82	9,181'92 889'58 5'90	5'30 1'82	2'23	75 63 191 87	14 76 42 13 	7 ¹⁰ 0.62	54 ⁻ 13 2 ⁻ 32 	9,651'41 132'61 14'E0	60,576'36 2,921'01 108 96

STATEMENT II .- Area in Cultivation classed

iame of						Wиr	AT LAND,					Ro
ment toup,		Soils,		Laun.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia,	Bandhan,	Sadharan,	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemi Jhilan.
:		1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	II
			Ī					 ;				TIROR
				Acres.		Acres.	Астез.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ŗ	Morand I Khari Ran	•••	••· ••		1'56 2'00	***	77:00 7:50	107'92 3'00	43'98	o'43 	30 15 2'91	4'48
	Kan		· ·		200		1'52	•••	0.30		***	***
1	Morand II Khari			1,35	0 6 9	1.80	390'50 5'94	146 31 6 13	291°82 3°48	103'03 5'47	1,577 [.] 70 73 ^{.8} 5	146·14 4·6
	Ran				***	***	3'94		9'04	2.58	42 31	•••
AOM.	Sehar Khari			•••		•	4'95 1'00		4.87	379'35 6'90	3.435 ^{.6} 4 216 [.] 35	247'7 10'5
GARG	Ran	•••	•						***	83.21	174.75	17.3
4 L	Khardi Khari	14*	:::		17.97	0.49	14.73	0'79	20'64	3'53	4'22	
SAOLI	Ran					***		•	 3'23		141	•••
VIII. SAOLI-DONGARGAON.	Marhani	***			***			,				***
>	Rith Khari	***	- ::	***)	441
						Es	1,30	100	•••	0.19		*11*
- [Bardi Khari Ran	***		•11	•••	::(3)		13.50		11.50 0.63	8'13 2'36	66 01 1
Į	Retari						1 78		41.4	5'48	0.83	*11
		Total	411	1.33	40'03	2.59	487.27	255'02	361.31	497.63	5,055'84	4049
		Khari Ran	".		2,00 5,00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	14'44 5'46	9.13	3.48 12.57	13'15 91'27	295'47 217'89	15'9 17';
ŗ	Kanhar Khari						45 21	6084	5'62		14'63 2'38	3.0
	Kachar			***		***	1774	THE STATE OF	•••			
	Morand l	1**		49'15	143'61		451.66	225'61	535'30	4'77	908 13	1910
	Khari Ran	•••	""	•••	•••		4.22	6.67	3.00	","	31.41	1.00
	Morand II	141		38 [.] 30	310.43		437.62	307'I5 j	67 0'95	166.60	3,818 16	590. 81
1	Khari Ran	1m 			4'16 5'22		23.81	10 20	14.28 4.43	3,05	186.82	16:41 6:87
	Sehar	101		.,.	o'55 .		2112					
	Khari Ran	1)1 1)1	···			•••	0'43 1'16	0,30 0,30	 1 01	220'36 10'20 11'25	4,415;48 396;39 126;38	432°0. 2 6. 17°91
IXAMGAON.	Khardi			1.19	9 [.] c2 9							
Y	Khari Ran				0.40	***	13'46 1'75	1.02	38.61 0.69	1.02	4'28	o 8
Ϋ́									**.	***		***
	Marhani Rith			2 43	13.39		o 35	,,	39'49	0'40	10.66	3.18
	Khari	***			100	.	*** ***		² '79		0'45	0'47
i	Bardi Khari	111				•••		·		20,13	49'96	2'4
	Ran	•••	- ::-			•••	j	•••	• 	3'37	3'02 2'74	0.6a 0'8g
Į	Retari Ran									0.10	1,01	
	N.B.D	•••	- "	···			···		 	,,,		
		Total		91.04	477'29		948 73	594 92	1,293'77	413 40	9,223.66	1,222'8
		Khari Ran			4 16 5 6a	·	30'94	18.79	¹ 7'97 4 '43	13.22	620 32 147 34	39.67 25.07

cording to Soils, Positions, &c.-(Contd.)

Total.	Minor Crops.			EN LAND.	GARD				<p.< th=""></p.<>
rotan,	Mutafarikat,	Bari Kachar Walit.	Bari Kachar Warpani,	Bari Abad: Walit,	Bari Ahadi Warpani,	Bari Sadha Patasthat	Buri Santha Motaethal,	Murkhand,	Warsalang,
21	20	19	18	17	16	τς	14	13	12
								Contd.)	HSIL(
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
806 g 17 7	10 65		•••	 0'29 i				386.57	144'11
4.1	ი. ეი				***		•••	4.01	***
7,035 15; 28919	564 ⁻²⁴ 3 ⁻ 96	1.00		2.87 0.10	0.22			1,104.64	2,684.15
138.97	20.32		•		3.00	u ·	"' ""	73 87 21:37	39.71
10.135 90 667 3	2.222'34 73'99	2:98	0.10	1.89 3.74	15'48 60'91	16 22	0.16	663.03	3,140.18
643.60	170.08			.n 3/4			•••	42 ^{.8} 3 25 34	251.04 172.69
823'23 28'15	760 24 28 15			177	0'32		•		•••
15'73	12.20					•••			••• !
34'92	32'71	0.62	1'54		***				j
1.97 61.23	1.97 • 95		:::	476	 55 [.] 46		 0'20		
5 <u>99</u> .40	564.13		3		0.24			3.61	2.38
68'93 21'59	17.79			1·26	44'63	:::			2'07
6.41	6'41								
19,444°30 1,133°55 824'10	4,162:69 124:84 218:34	4 65 	1.64	4 76 10 13	16'59 164'00	16.22 	0.30 0.10	2,157 85 120.71 46.71	5.973'82 361'92 212 54
22 0'ნე 11'05	0.21		J	Three of				58'45 8 67	32:36
5'17		4.62	0.22	स्थापन नया					
4,712.10	153'18	0.20		•••				1,064 17	984 97
3'2	2'55 0'10			•••		1	*** ***	75'63 	3'18 3'18
16,280'91 748'10	2,226 92 14'83	2'41			2.97			2,247'21	5,461'09
107'40	32 81	o.33	1,00	7' 3 3	36.00 : 				35 ⁸⁵
11,673°50 1,205°58	2.080.61 71.34	3'22	0'49	0'42 . 12'28	3 54			809'45 211'01	3,705.60
413 58	95'46	:::						5'48	378 17 1.157 17
1,093° 0 0 47°4	1,021'40 7'82			0.08	0.63	•••	***	114	1.28
14.88	14'48			"	33'35	}	•••		3'72
580.80	454'79	34'72	ī 2 3	i i			21.32		•••
33.20 37.00	21'83 281		•11	3'49 6'31	2:45 27:91		•		2.08
496.7	402'78				1.58	!		0.1 0	19'74
53'3 ⁸	19 ¹ 49 4 97			oʻ 5 8 :	23.12	 	 	3 08	3 47 1 00
9 2 6 3 8 8	8 81 30.11	o.20						 	•••
35,189 19 2 247 6 560 9	6,452°13 118 84 156°63	45°97 0'33	2.27	3,21 36,28	10 ⁻⁸ 7 224 ⁻ 35		21.32	4,179.68 521.59 5.48	10,207'42 609'92

STATEMENT II .- Area in Cultivation classe

Name of						WHEA	T LAND.					Ru
ment Group.	s	ioils.		Laun.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia,	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemia- Jhilan,
1		2		3	- -	5	6	7	в ————	9	10	11
		_		1 1 1								TIRO
			}	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Kanhar Kachhar	•••			0'44	oʻ40 	5°26		0.20 0.20	 	1.18	•••
j	Morand 1 Khari Ran			C' 42 	91°03	0 20	141'98 4'68	3 ^{8·} 78	411·80 10·49	3.40 1.19	432'61 12'35 7'49	2.
	Mozand II Khari Ran			11·17 2·89 0·58	231°01 1°60 3 54	o [.] 88 	298·44 8 27 0·70	83'40 3'00 5'72	821 36 21:23 15:15	236 05 4'07 16'01	3,223:91 76:10 95:57	4I 21
	Sehar Khari Ran	•••		! !	8 6o	••	8·85 	 3.10	8·53 1·75	793 [.] 61 32 94 55 [.] 02	7061 ⁻² 1 395 01 301-41	751 35 35
X.—Bıştı.	Khardi Khari Ran	•••		•••	37 2 9	o 60 	0.20 3.30		36·17 3·74	2·77 1·38	22 61 0.23	8;
×	Marhani Khari Ran	•••		0 22 0 72	1.38 	 	•••	 	8 17 0.23	o.29	0.20 0.20	5'
	Rith Khari							·	1.38			•••
1	Bardi Khari Ran	•••			 :::				•••	12.36	26 69 2.16 2 67	 3'
l	Retari Khari Ran	•••		••• •••	•••				•••	0'35 	4°27 	***
		Total Kha-i Raa	•••	11 81 2 89 1 30	369.65 1 60 3.24	2:08	456 83 13 45 0 70	125.28 3 00 5.72	1,298 94 27:30 25:64	1,049°03 37°01 75°12	10,775'\$8 486 64 407'14	1,206 45' 60'
{	Kali Khari			•••	•••	=	0.30	12'00	•••		•••	
İ	Kachhar Khari		•••	13'54 	16·43 	1.30		9.00	84 [.] 38	•••	248·16	8
1	Kanhar Khari	•••		45 ^{.8} 4	127°54 3°55	3.80	783°17 2°00	297.64 6.39	1,152.25	11'47 	5,575'90 34'80	327 [.]
	Morand I Khari Ran	•••	 	314 68 1 24 	2,290°09 10°44 4°00	42 ⁻ 27	5,092'17 49 44 2'77	1,777'09	11,163'43 153'30 11' 2 9	87.86 6.76 1.19	8,175'88 200'49 7'49	899 18.
TARSIL.	Morand II Khari Ran			425.64 5.84 0.58	8 710 68 53 67 54 58	11320	7:777 92 157 65 12 93	3,643.00 67.79 672	21,847'02 251'13 74'31	2,056·10 66·19 24 37	34,665.86 1,250 61 186.30	4 423'8 120'7 36'6
THE TIRORA	Marhani Khari Ran	•••	•••	28 [.] 39 0 [.] 72	190°51 	4'17 4'17 	7 85	8 12	376 [.] 75 4 [.] 39	19·64 0·50 	171.85 3.70 0.36	63.2
HE I	Rith Khari	•••		•••	4 56 	!			7 80 0:37	5'53 o 26	7 89 6 91	o. 3
TOTAL FOR	Sehar Khari Ran			 5.92	21.40	 	81·79 5 84 9 77	10'43 1'62	74'37 2'00	5,082'62 215 57 203 90	51,662'30 3.178'57 827'55	4,644 260 99
Į.	Khardi Khari Ran	•••		6·34 	633.00 6 98 2.93	21.73	120'43 5'27	24·30 	897 98 7.62 17.68	17:45 1:54	74 [.] 69 0.60 1.98	24
	Bardi Khari Ran		 	•			•••		 	508:54 16:93 30:80	1,056 84 79 92 12:65	11:
	Retari Khari Ran									 	51.08 3.20 0.80	: :::
		Total Khari Ran	•••	7'08	11.994'21 75'94 61'51	186·37	13,863 53 220 20 16 52	5.781·58 83·38 6·72	35.603.98 425.20 103.28	7.792 ⁻ 12 306 ⁻ 21 261 ⁻ 80	101,690°45 4.759°10 1,037°13	10,500 411 141

according to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

IND.	i			GARDE	n Land.			Minor Crops.	
Warnalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Santha Motasthal,	Bari Santha Patasthal	Bari Abadi Warpani,	Bari Abadi Walit,	Bari Kachhar Warpani.	Bari Kachhar Walit	Mutafarika:	Total,
13	13	14	15	r6	17	18	19	20	21
AHSIL-(Concld.)	;	. !	į			. —		
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
29 ⁻ 59	კ'20 				 4'39				5 89 5 1 20
365'07 16.47 1.00	75 10 573 			020			 	50'48 	1.634: 6 0 39: 43 20:17
3,725'23 124 07 29 07	718 26 27 43 1 99	 		1'73 . 33 43	2 10 o 38	0 7 7	o 56 	2 619'17 19'75 1 26' 40	12,385:54 328:73 315:65
4,420'43 403'23 124'81	429'84 47'53 5'73	1.4 	 обо	10'46 179 49	1:02 2:36	0'64 4'95 	3.38 3.33	4,648 ⁻ 91 15281 307 ⁻ 80	18,150'75 1,261'53 830'61
0.33 3 63	2'32 	 0 35	111 111	0.64 8.82	, 0 38 ₁ 	1 96 ; 	oʻ39 	2,016.59 21.89 221.81	2,13 ² 71 39 83 223 19
2'51 	 		3'40	0'31 	1 89 0'34	31 ⁻ 64 0 ⁻ 14	58 69 	441.73 1.35 4.18	559'11 2'91 5'90
	 	***		2°15 15'92	0'14			18:23 2:41	21 80 18:33
9 [.] 82	100		 	8 18 104'95	0'52	3 =	•••	1,067'33 27'86 539'17	1,130'0 7 134'9 8 547'3 6
2 00	 	•••	 	 o 80		4'95 	5.91 	149 81 3'28	167 29 0 80 3 28
8.554'93 547'40 155'88	1 228 72 80 69 7 72	0'35	3'40 0'60	23'47 343'61	10.0g 3.4g	39 96 5'09	69:53 2:22	11,013'25 226'07 1,202'64	36.238·96 1,826·54 1,946·16
0,10	111								15'20 0'10
1,00		136'13 4'11		0 98	4'39 1 32	93' 1 9	 59'10	45.75	720'72 6'41
660 77 19 78	368.68 54.16	24'04		1'32 2'31	2'76 2'93	12.74	57 34 o'50	215 60 0'09	9,668 32 127:20
6,046 15 217 34 4 18	5,510°52 35 ^{1°2} 1	148·84 12 98		2·96 16 85	5 81 20 88	60·83 3·11	42 47 3'70	2,584'34 26 24 0'40	44.245'35 1,100'65 31 32
51,077 ⁻⁸ 1 1,745 79 135 ⁻² 3	23,853.81 1,611.79 32.42	147 [.] 24 6 28 	42 32 3'24	51'60 230 36 	11·85 58·66	181°34 10 24	67 13 7 66	26,306.76 220'91 185'27	185,403'04 5,868'55 749'36
12.60 1.00	1.39	834 06 14'77 	4'40 	8 32 3'90	10'13 23'51	544 ⁻⁸ 7 6 ⁻ 81 1 ⁻ 25	274 49 5 18	3,977 ⁻²⁷ 14 ⁻ 78 7 ⁻¹ 9	6,538·34 78·54 10·52
5'25 1'36	0 64	29 [,] 46 1'19		44'72 471'23	11' 4 5 49'69	3.62 5.55	0'53 0'05	11845	240'37 568'88
42.524.73 3.429.75 593.57	12,010°16 1,832°82 74°37	212'41 6 03 	270°34 4°98	156 97 823 78	41.89 108.50	48·76 8·68	4 ⁶ .53 7 ^{.6} 2	2,0128 55 596 40 650 52	137,023 88 10,484 16 2,449 88
27°48 7°35	8 98	7 ⁻ 78 0'35 	o'80 1'84	 16 901 11 93	1'13 2'62	4070 2'13	6 52 1 	17,931·60 126 40 331·77	19,853'06 267'97 356 40
322'47 34'79 4'71	64°98 22'81 		o·50	29 18 249 66 	170 875	o 56	1.62 7.98	7,578 [.] 98 165 [.] 05 590 79	9,678°30 593 85 643°44
11 92 0'50		23 [.] 87 	 	1'25 12'00		23'37 0 85	11'14 	1,533 69 3'50 12'47	1,6 62'39 20'35 13'27
100,690'18 5.457'76 737 69	41,820 35 3,872 79 106 79	1,563'83 45'71	318,30	308·25 1,917·88	91.06 276.86 	1,009 98 37 37 1'25	566 87 32 69	80,420 99 1.182 55 1,778 41	415.048 97 19,122.66 4 254'19

Name of			-	T		Wilea	t (Line.	AND THE PARTY OF T				Rica
Assess- ment Group.	S	dis.		Lann.	Pathar.	Wahori.	Baudina.	Pandlan,	Sadh tran.	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemia Jhuan.
1		3		3	4		6	7	3	9	10	11
								i				SAKOLI
	i !			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
(Kachhar Ran	•••		•••						••• ···	•••	•••
	Kanhar	•••	,		***		•••				1,20	
Ì	Morand I Khari	•••			3.18		16 ₇ 93	3.00	682	 	13.33	8'45
ļ	Ran	•••					2 17		1.43		***	! ;
İ	Marhani Khari Ran		•••		; 3.16 :			· ···	4.85	.	••• ···	
ı,	Rith						!	i				
BAND	Khari	•••	•••			·	; "	l l			0 02	
-NAWEGAON BANDH,	Morand II Khari Ran			7 ^{.6} 7 o [.] 25	15'95 0 50 3'05	1 ⁻² 5	605.67 6.36 19.78	22 43	291°79 0'54 14'65	153 15 2 20 6 36	1,033 88 39'44 34'92	81.47 1.72 12.52
LAWE	Sehar Khari	•••			: 		0.10		661	309:13 11:92	1,211'54 88'09	3.00 131.28
Ĩ	Ran					···· 			1.00	69.57	115.02	11.23
	Khardi Khari Ran	•••		•••	! ! ""		3'74	N 25 1	1.52			0.40
Ì	Bardi	•••	•••		·					30°98	74 08	5'07
}	Khari Ran	111								5'40 3 36	9 31 7 40	
1	Retari Khari	•••								2.00	0'03 1' 0 0	•••
į	Ran	•••			•••					1.00		
		Total Khari		7:67	22:29 0:60	['25	777 44 6 35	25.43	311'32	495 26 19:52	2,334°36 137'86	226'97 4'78
		Ran		0'25	3 05		21,95		17 08	80 76	159'27	24'05
(Kachhar Kanhar	•••			•••		 5'68	•••		i	•••	•••
	Morand I	•••	".	1.00 8.80	 50 7 9	3.00	1,090'48	132 87	 387 10	0.37	 83'75	1'09
) 	Khari Ran	•••					1.38	a.20 1.00	4 86 	°		
	Marhani Khari	•••	٠.		1.00		 		 5'33	2.25	15 96 	o: 9 6
1	Ran	***			•••		.,.			••••		
	171 (•••	···	•••	•••		2°46 			•••		
IILAKRNI	171	•••	 	30.67 1.00	1,397.02 0'50 11'56	33'70 0'42 0 63	3,261°02 19'47 6'84	373 ⁻ 19 0 96 2 ⁻ 14	4,461°48 36°56 53°06	141 ^{·28} 1 [·] 33 4 ^{·24}	2,093 14 68 S3 22 45	156.95 6.10 5.89
11	Khari	• •		 	 	 	to:59 0:50	!	7 [.] 74 	390 74 8 22 23 25	2 705'55 241 05 143 76	350 ⁻ 13 11 ⁻ 65 15 ⁻ 50
}	Khardi Khari Ran			11.27 	450 [.] 67 4 [.] 22	7 [.] 08 	152'62 1'00 2'50	1 1	858 00 6 49 51 89	7 82 0 18	20.89 1.00	 5.12
	Khari.	···		 	1.06	 	 	n 30 		24.19 3.27 0.16	61 ⁻ 64 17 ⁻ 04	13'43 1'48
	Khari	····		 	 	 	 •••	 	•.• •.·	:::		•••
		Total Khari Ran		51.00 	1,900:48 0:50 15:78	43 ⁷⁸ 040 063	4,522.25 21.85 9.84	511·36 1·96 2·64	5,719 65 47 91 104 95	566 65 13:00 . 32:65	4 980'93 326 92 167'21	527.71 19.23 21.49

#SIL(Co Agres 73'44 1,549'63 43'61 57'81 2,325'88 170'67 120 09 2'00	Murkhand. 13 ontdi. Actes 90.80 1.00 4.56 1.10 3.189.17 84.86 29.81	## Bari Santha Motasthal, 14 Acres. 0'85 160'45	Acres.	Bari Abadi Warpaui. 16 Acres.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Kachhar Warpani. 18 Actes.	Bari Kichhar Walit. 19 Acres. 79'46	Mutafarikat,	Total.
HSIL.—(Co Agres. 73'44 1,549'63 43'61 57'81 2,325'88 170'67 120 09 2'00 104'29 6'64 6'00	ontdi. Acres 90.80 1.00 4.56 1.10	Acres. 0'85 166'45	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Actes.		
73'44 73'44 1,549'63 43'61 57'81 2,325'88 176'67 120 09 2'00 104'29 6'64 6'00	Acres 90°80 1°00 4°56 1°10 3,189°17 84°86	0.85 166.45	3.38			1511		Acres.	Acres.
73'44 73'44 1,549'63 43'61 57'81 2,325'88 170'67 120 09 2'00 104'29 6'64 6'00	90°80 1°00 4°56 1°10	0.85 166.45	3.38			1511		Acres.	Acres.
73'44 73'44 1,549'63 43'61 57'81 2,325'88 176'67 120 09 2'00 104'29 6'64 6'00	90°80 1°00 4'56 1°10	 166'45	3.38		7.52		20.46		-
73'44 73'44 1,549'63 43'61 57'81 2,325'88 170'67 120 09 2'00 104'29 6'64 6'00	 90°80 1°00 4°56 1°10	 166'45	3.38			41.00		5 [.] 56	108
73 44	90.80 1.00 4.56 1.10 3.189.17 84.86	 166'45	3.38			4'47	•••	** }	414
1,549'63 43'61 57'81 2,335'88 170'67 120 09 2'00 	1.20 4.56 1.10	 166 [.] 45		***					370°3
1,549'63 43'61 57'81 2,325'88 170'67 120 09 2'00 	 1 10 3.18917 84.86	166'45	1				 		170
1,549'63 43'61 57'81 2,325'88 170'67 120 09 2'00 	 1°10 3,189°17 84°86		44:78		3 50	6.35	189:12	142.67	560.8
1,549'63 43'61 57'81 2,325'88 170'67 120 09 2'00 	1.10 3,189.17 84.86					1.18	6 67		3 .7 6.6
1,549.63 43.61 57.81 2,335.88 176.67 120.09 2.00 	3,189°17 84°86	•••	699	1,00	0.85			4.36	14'0
43'61 57'81 2,325'88 170'67 120 09 2'00 104'29 6'64 6'00	84 86 t			7 86 7 86	4.88	1.00	o 86	3.50	189
2,32; 88 176 67 120 09 2'00 104'29 6 64 6 00	29 81	10:28 2:05	755'27	0 26 1 03	oʻ46 	2'48	0.10 10.19	227'14 0 73	7,958 i 183 a
176 67 120 09 2 00 104 29 6 64 6 00	4.164400	45.49	1.588 43			i ",		14'37	193'5
2'00 104'29 6 64 6 00	4 164 79 286 86	4'34	31.16	1.83 18.52	4.75 8.68	1·69 	16.68 2.74	3 ⁸ 7'33 40'34	10,196.8 672.1
104'29 6 64 6 00	130 [.] 75	***	28:20		***			156.39	510.7 19 7.7
104:29 6 64 6 00	***	•••	28.79 0.18	0.92	035	0.12		3.30	4.7 10.9
6.00	9 6 60	15.01	391.13	0.79	1.18	B	0.76	164.81	886.1
	32 26 	4'52	15.86	20 26	6.79		"	48·87 26·71	149'9 43'4
	28:40	•••	6:09	1		2:00	3.30	18.30	60.0
	 9 2 2	•••						0.20	1.2 10.2
					aled plac	<u>.</u>			
226 92	7,575°05 406°08	10 91 239:08	2,824.86 47.20	4.87 48.32	18 26 20 70	28 89 2 18	299'47 5'27 6 67	1,10 6:36 96:54	20,354'0 1,034'1
183'90	174'34				toring our	4'47		112'45	788:2
	***	"" ""			नियम्ब निय	***	0,01	3,19	12·2
99'96	140.07	1.00			***	0.10	1.00	6.26	2,0071
1.60		•••			043	:::			9·2 0·5
0.53		1736		20.00		9.90	15662	388.39	6 18·c
0.30			:::	5.06	0.83		5'09 7'90	0·37 17·42	11'3 25'5
5'54		•••		0.73	•••			15'04	27.2
•••		•••		811	1.03		0.23	7'21	16.2
5,548 11 146 65	3,619'3 8 138'28	1'44 	44'12 6'03	0°46 1°23	1*89 5*79	6.97	53.68 0.26	1,668·65 7.20	22 ,5 93 1 43 9 8
52'73 5,046'09	25'94 2,465'07	6.16					•	18.10	204'7
562.00	316:07 87:50	•••	175'48 9'62	1'84 11'28	27 20 21 14	4.65 0.22	12'47 14 94	1,405'54 49 49	1,235.0
239'74 16'13	19.92	•••				***		53 ^{.8} 7 2,246 os	569·1
	***			0 23 2 23	^{14'74}	3'70	3'58	7'26 57'56	17'1 117'1
9287	12'62	15.96	413	a.60	 0 ₁₅	118	 8 72	359'11	595'3
41'18 9'08	20°22 1°38	689	4'73	16.06	9.01	0'12	3.86	49.55 24.81	173'4 35'4
		•			1'32		1.79	36.98	40'0
3.23	·	•••		•••	, 			3.00	3.0
11,808 [.] 93 753 [.] 95						l	-		

STATEMENT II.—Area in Cultivation classed

Name of Assess-						Wiik	AT LAND.					Ric
meat Group.	5	Soils.	!	Laun.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan,	Sadharan,	Warthemia T:kra,	Warthemia Saman.	Warthemia Jhilan.
1		3		;	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	i Acres.	Acres.	A		SAKOL
{	Kali Kachbar			 3.00	 2°co		1 1199.		9.29	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.
	Khari Kanhar	•••	•••		 16 [.] 58	•••	 12.569'45	13.61		•••		 N
	Khari Morand I			 63.61		7:34	144.84	0.97	204·38 4·00	 	12'11 2'59	. •••
	Khari Ran		•••		0.40		133.26	339:55 18:34 	1,010 96 30 17 	0.31 0.30 9.30	13.43 13.43	1 87
ĺ	Marhani Khari Ran			 8.18	21.01		 	2:00	31.86 31.86	•••	0.62 1.00	1,00
NDUR.	Rith Khari						··· ···			 1'25		•••
III.—LAKHANDUR.	Ran Morand II	***			***			'		o;₄§ 	.	***
H	Khari Ran	•••	•••	69'90 2 50 	721'29 24 87 	16 [.] 15 	3 322 07 67 57 5'00	50'50 o'80	2,012·53 39.97	72'34 6 06 	1,871 15 62:85 2:54	82°55 7°98
	Sehar Khari Ran		••• •••	 	 	á	2 90 1 82		3 10 	354 88 29 86 21 56	1,883·15 125'98 58'97	87.69 9.61 1.50
	Khardi Khari Ran			6'07 	95°54 	3.98	2.19 120.00	6 62 •••	143'82 0'50		a:06	o ² 56
	Bardi Khari Ran				•••		117		1.03	109'71	249'48 39'56	#1'94 0'72
l	Retari Khari					6			3,00	25 ⁻¹ 1 0'98	17'46	***
		Total Khari Ran		152 [.] 87 2 50	968:66 24.87 0:40	27.47	25,169'67 352'95 5'00	412'28 -119'31 0'80	3.417.97 75.03	546 06 48 94 46 67	4.131·26 245·77 78·97	193.72 20.18 8.20
(Kachhar											
	Morand I Khari Ran	***			 	•••	545'97 5'44 0'50	30.26	25'40 		163.96	1.00
	Marhani Khari Ran	•••	•••		0.20				: :			••• •••
	Rith Khari				j							***
tort.	Khari	•••	::	15.00	182°51 0'30 8'37	3:35	1,474 ² 9 35 ³⁹ 56 ⁸ 1	63 90	820:14 1:00	235 46 2 08	1,909'10 42'57	208 TO 9
IVSAKOLI.	₹.	•••			*** ;		936 016		33.46 1.31	15.16 519.74 30.93	90°36 1,714°36 121°02	4'43 182'77 36'94
	Khardi Khari			1'12	31.00		45'91 	••• •••	45.00		139'21	11,03
	Bardi				3.00				1.20	13.53	18.57	1158
	Ran	•••		:::			***	***	:::	14:20 0:40	7.29	
	Khari	•••				:	:•• :					***
		Total Khari Ran		16.18	205:00 0:30 10:37	3'35	2,075 53 40 99 57 31	94:16	891'95 1'00 34'96	768·73 47 21 80·60	3,807'25 170'88 234'41	394'41 46'57 15'4\$

LAND,				GARDE	n Land.			MINOR CROPS,	
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Santha Motasthal.	Bari Santha Patasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani,	Bari Abadi Wairt.	Bari Kachhar Warpani.	Bari Kachliar Walit,	Mutafarikat.	Tetal,
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10)	20)T
TAHSIL.—	Contd.)		! . ! .						
Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
 	 	8·44 	 	 	••• ••• •••	 67 [.] 97 1 [.] 55	 12:78 	27'0.4	11:99 130:52 1:5 5
8 02 	41 [.] 89	•••		··· o·28	7.29	3 10	9'21	85 80 14'51	12,95 7:0 5 183 :69
30.80 3.61	8 [.] 95 6 15 0 [.] 50		1'07 	3·38 0·74	1·88 20·36	36 08 10 S3	5'15 10'49 	968 [.] 93 25 [.] 59	11,819'92 275'8t 0'90
2.56		132 49 		T'41 0 35	0 .50	381 [.] 94	108 [.] 64 0.44	655 ⁸ 1	1 348.05 50 65
	414	***				0'49	***		0 49
•	1 00 	***		1873	 0' 22	0°10 3'62	*** ***	16 28 10 7 9	19.49 33.84 1.00
1,633'08 195,37 8'95	1,111'80 112'74 7'56	61 .8 0	38·96	9.87 8.25	10.10 2 68	148'85 20'52	72 [.] 26 19 [.] 27 	5,886 20 137 92 10 77	17,186 98 716 0 6 37 34
1,970'06 298 82 99'71	971°57 79°21 52°15	15 ^{.8} 7 	66 24 2'52	0 25 7 65	9 68 27 0 6 	21 24	4 86 4 47 	1,307 [.] 24 9 59 2 10	6,698.73 595.22 238.51
7 93 	5'48 1'20	···	S'74 	0.4 1.04	 3'14 	50 66 11 63 	 o.10	3 664·83 69·88 7·39	4,1 47'2 5 91'3 5 8 59
230.60 55.96 17.83	62·76 6·48 5·38			0°42 8° 53 	2 ⁹² 7 ¹⁹	1'00 2'50		157 86 1574 201	838 87 148 91 67 79
140	•••	1,00	;	1.07	200 - 100 -	16.02	2*86	506·52 4·00	53 2.00 5.0 7
3,883.05 553.70 126.49	2,202'45 204'58 67'79	219'60	112 01	17'96 46'64	20 ⁶⁶ 75 ⁴⁵	727 00 74'56 0'49	206.65 43.88	13.276 51 313 73 22 27	55.685'85 2,102'15 35 4 62
•••						7'79	2,01		12:80
94'73 2'90	171'52	12 33 		•••	 			2'06	1,063 ⁻ 97 8 ⁻ 34
0.31		382 ⁻ 13	489·80	7.62 1.41	 1'40	9'97 0'43	185.41 3.59	722 31 12 26 48 29	9.50 1,799.72 17.39 48.29
•••		•••	0.38	0 [.] 94 : 16 10	o 7 0 6 9 7	 0.35	 °37	52·29 8·37	53'93 32'54
4.7.34 32 283 63 154 75	4 233 79 187 06 51'12	53 [.] 60 4 [.] 42 	1,109 08 40 69	26·24 0·85	0.40 3.36	0'20	4·65 0·99	690 65 3 97 48 55	15,765'53 617'46 466 ot
4,635 44 514 98 388 20	2,750'91 363'79 130'13	 13.11 130.38	1,738.78 81.75	6·63 40·99	1 [.] 84 17 58 	8 94 i 0:40 ;	9 93 2 85 	1,222.78 108.71 125.30	12,993.77 1,332.19 858.90
18 [.] 39	3'93	2 [.] 00 	26 90 0 78	0'10 1' 27	 0.20	 0 [.] 26	o·85 	716·98 6·43 66·43	884'43 9'24 73'93
98 93 11:16	23'36 7'49 	 4.71 	62°C0 15'54 	0'37 20'11 	o 69 8·57	0.04 0.01	1'8 8 1'04 	214 38 93 20 15 01	435'3 6 204'94 30'41
•••		5.08 	 	 	•••	 017 	"23 	83 [.] 76 2 [.] 44	96'06 0'17 3 44
9,582°18 833°69 554°11	7,183'51 558'34 184'25	646'12 31'24	3,443 3° 139 14	41 90 80 73	5.03 30.08	26 [.] 97 2 [.] 22	214'95 8'54	3,705'21 232'94 306'02	33,105°57 2,223°27 1,480°48

STATEMENT II.—Area in Cultivation classed

ame of					WHEA	T LAND.		Ì			Ric
sess- sent oup.	Solis.		Laun,	Patlar.	Wahari.	Bandhio.	Bandhan.	Sadharan.	Warthemia likra.	Warthemia Saman	Warthemia Jhilan,
1	3		3	4	5	6	7	8	Ų	10	11
											SAKOL
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
(Morand I Khari		***			 101,08		 		6·18	 2'7:
	Marhani Ran							 ,			0.4
	Morand II Khari Ran		l .	3'29		96.48 1.25		40'77 2'00	340 32 1°00 16'20	971°34 4°50 44°80	110 ⁻ 5 5'4
RR.	Sehar Khari	110		11.21	 ; 				1,521:48 32:28	3,365.76 174.61	629 .8 66
CHGA	Ran Khardi	***		6·27 0 85			•••	3.00	275 04 	516.89 6.41	219:3
VСигсисави.	Khari Ran				j		 		111	0.20 0.20	***
>	Bardi Khari Ran	•••			111	111	} j		13°16 2°37 11°24	14'09 0'23 13'21	25'7 14'5
	Retari Khari Ran	***		:	::4				10'95 	3.7 0	10'1 0'1 5 '8
	Rith Khari	•••					 				***
				, 							***************************************
	1	lotal Khari Ran		15.85		198 46 1'25		43.77 2.00	1,885'91 35'65 302'48	4.366'48 179'90 575'40	776:7 9:5 245:1
						र्ग अस्तुल	Tan				
{	Kachar	***							•••	•••	***
	Marhani Khari Ran	***		· ···		14.	***	 	-,. 	*** *** ***	#'C
	Rith Khari Ran	•••						•••	***	 	
un.	Morand II Khari Ran	111 111 111	"			79'23	45'36	13.62	37. 6 0 7.26	458'37 2'39 30 54	72.3
VIPALANDUR.	Sehar Khari	100				1.39		0.10	328 o5 23 48	1,442 [,] 82 148 [,] 19	1797
7.7	Khardi Khari					i		1.10	120 ⁻ 03	2.32	87°
ļ	Ran Bardi Khari	#44 #1						***	 48 ⁻ 14 0 98	50'01 4'01	25°2 1.6
	Ran					***			24 ^{.88}	23'95 25'18 1'00	13.0 13.0
l	Ran	•••		:				:::	1'00 1'44		
		Fotal	1.24			80.62	45'36	14:85	426.85	1,978:63	25 0 o
		Khari Ran					45 30	1.20	25.46 153.61	155'59 275'84	280 gl 19 81 114 99

according to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

AND.				GARDI	n Land.			Minor Cross.	T-4-1
Warsalang.	Markhand.	Bari Santha Motaethal,	Bari Santha Patasthal.	Bari Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Kachhar Warpani,	Bari Kachhar Walit,	Mutafarikat,	Total.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
T AHS IL.	—(Contd).								
Acres.	Actes.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Actes.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
23.88	15'34	***			•••	 	•••		1 47 °3 2'7
***	621 114			•••	o o8 	1.42	o 83	30.81 3.04	4·8 30·8
548:47 8:80 7:19	377'51 27'42 1'00	•••		 1' 3 0	*** ***	1'72 	•••	293.20 4.68 10.00	2,785'3 48'9 88'4
1,217 [.] 50 72 [.] 45 50 [.] 29	469'79 59'01 18'52	1,00	1·20 6·27 	4 92 183 77 	 o,23	 1.11 808	8'27 0'23 0'15	6,417°01 345'98 1,981'95	13,656 6 882 8 3,068 4
••• •••	***		, ,	 9 97	 oʻ31	0°20 •••	***	712:29 2:96 182:89	722.7 13.8 183.3
1.00	•••			o 63 9'10 	(E)	 	•••	457:46 18 42 565:52	512'1 30'1 604'5
		*** ***		 516 		0'15 	 	184'33 6'40 12'49	208'2 11'7 18 2
•••	0'20	111		282 96 91	0,40 0,40			2 [.] 61 1 [.] 72	6': 99'
1,790 [.] 85 81 [.] 25 57 [.] 48	862.64 86.63 19.52	1 00	1'20 6'27	8 37 306 21	0 87 0 87 1 24 7 14 14 14 1	11'57	9°10 0'23 0'15	8,068'97 380'16 2,783'66	18,043'4 1,089'4 3,993'9
w	•••			•••	•••		134'51	2'37	136·8
	o:90 	141·64 0·25		1.67 2.27	 3 [.] 64 0 .74	36.40 0.30	309'69 2'22 33'52	157 ^{.6} 0 0'92 44'12	64 9'9 9'0 78'8
	 	 	 	7·83 \	 577	 	•••	2 13 1'29	3'9 14'8
596 [.] 70 13 [.] 79 12 [.] 91	482.47 12.20 11.38		3'92	0'4 3 	 0'70 	0°40 	5'78 0'40	86'41 0'70 6'23	1,884°2 29°1 83°2
1,217 [.] 27 85 [.] 49 7 ^{8.} 51	570.68 59.87 27.57	 	98°25 4°05 2°65	6 ·o ₅ 49·37 o·38	1'90 4'85 	ინე ი20	3.80 	82 2.43 70.91 261.85	4,672°8 464°2 801°0
0.20 0.20	 	••• •••		 0'92 (•••	 0.46	 	86 [.] 36 2 [.] 00 37 [.] 80	90.0 5:2 3 7.0
9'45 2'22 4'32	7'44 1'00	*** ***	1.52	1'51 16'06 0 2 4	4'19	0.03	0,10	303.00 18.18 335.00	479°9 48°2 371°9
*** ***	14, 1.1 1.2	 		 3'05		 0.20 	2·64 2·57	46'02 0'40 3'24	88°9 5°4
1,823·92 103·36 95 '7 4	1,061.49 73.07 38.95	141.60 0.25	103'42 4'05 4'43	11'48 79'50 0'62	1'90 1915 074	38'89 0'46 0'43	456·52 2·22 37 69	1,538°32 94'40 656°86	8,006°/ 577° ¹ 1,381° ²

STATEMENT II.—Area in Cultivation classed

ame of				1		WHEAT	t Land.					Ric
sess- nent oup,	5	oils.		Laun.	Pathar,	Wahuri,	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadhatan.	Warthemia Tikca,	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemia Jhilan.
7		3		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	II.
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
												SAKOL
ָּוֹ	Morand 1	···	•••				•••	1.00		···.		•••
	Marhani Khari	•••	•••									•••
- N	Ran		•••	1						•••		•••
	Rith Khari	···		1			•••		4**	···	,	•••
	Ran	•••						•••	•••	•••	•••	***
ORT.	Morand II Khari Ran	***	••		50'86 1'14 2'93		66·68 5'32 4'49	59.59 6.79	166·80 6·17 2 00	28:58 0:25 1:78	287·95 11·07 22'04	91.83 8.12 7.35
VIIDRORI.	Sehar Khari Ran	•••	••	· · · ·	0.32		38·80 0·90 10·58	o·92	•••	274.47 5.11 116.81	2,350·84 110°51 288°16	340'38 40'57 82'78
>	Khardi	•••		Į.	3'40		1.20	0.22	4.00	1.81	26.00	3'15
· I	Khari Ran	•••	••	· j	1.22				***	•••	3.00 3.00	 2.97
	Bardi	***	••	ļ				<u> </u>		72.63	115.03	53'54
1	Khari Ran	•••		1			•••		•••	32'30 1'50	7.47 38.97	1,43 13,03
1	Retari	•••	.,		100	65		沙		3'42	20'24	***
{	Khari Ran	•••	••	1		}		···	 		:. .	•••
			Total Khari Ran		54'51 2'09 2'93		106.98 6:22 15'07	62.06	170.86 6.17 2.00	380·91 6·86 140·89	2,800'95 132'05 349'47	488·90 50·51 105·19
			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				ग्रांच स्प					
1	Kachar Khari		**	1					 •	11+		***
1	Morand I			1			111.88	•,,	11.21		7'25	1+4
	Ran		••	'''			3.39		2.28	2.12	1.30	2'00
ĺ	Marhani Khari Ran	•••	**	.}		•••	***					
_	Rith Khari Ran	•••	••	.}				•••	 	*** ***	o'06 	***
VIIIGOND-UMRI,	Morand II Khari Ran		••	··· `	21.82 0.16 2.60	1.12	641.67 1.00 34.42	46·16 6·42	416 71 5'18 30'40	70°18 8°25	493 ⁻¹¹ 6 ⁻ 81 59 ⁻ 68	42:02 6:87
/III.—G	Sihar Khari Ran		••	.[•••		 0'45 	923:47 9:62 99:53	1,323'76 67 53 137'82	16.20 10.42 86.21
	Khardi Khari		••	. 0'20	1.08		6·21	 	1585 1'47	3.01	0'7 2 	***
	Ran Bardi		••	1			1'20	• •	***	14'17	5'44	4.80
	Khari Ran		 	.l				·•· ···		3'00 2'94	2.96	1.20
	Retari Khari Ran	•••	••	ļ 	•••		 	 	 	4'77 	18·86	1.61 1.61
Ĺ	F.AII	•••				1						
			Total Khari Ran	•	22.00 0.16 2.60	1.12	759'76 1'00 39'06	46·16 6·42	446·65 7·11 30·40	316.75 12.62 110.72	1,851°10 77°30 209°67	136·94 11·82 25·09

according to Soils, Positions, &c .- (Contd.)

LAND.				GARD	EN LAND,			Minor Crops.	
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Santha Motasthal	Bari Sautha Patasthal.	Barı Abadi Warpani.	Bari Abadi Walit	Bari Kachhar Warpani.		Mutafarikāt,	Total.
1:	13	14	15	10	17	15	19	20	31
Acres.	Астез.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Actes.	Acres.
AHSIL —	(Contd.)				 - -				
1,00	1.00))**	! !	! 	474		3.0
ე ⁺00 	 			 	 	0.23	1°24 	27'73	32.4
7.00		•••	!					4.82	5°S:
I	 		•	884			 	7'04 0'55	15.8 0.2
5,*4'07 18'55 1'20	345 10 1 4 6 1 3 0 1	., .,,	 ;	 6·58 } ···		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		282'57 0'32 28'59	78'9; 78'9; 73'3
2,068:00 178:15 112:66	456°16 58'82 2 57	 		9.75 95.69 0.26	 2.25	o 69 oʻto 	 	7,370 10 43 48 237 91	ნ,910:3 535:5 851:7:
272 	o 69 	1 1 	•••	0.20 0.20 0.20	 0'30	0'15 	 	501°23 6°35 55°71	546'3' 11'76 58'91
117 ⁻ 55 17 11 27 ⁻ 02	 	 		41.6.1 148.07 0.27	o :5	o·8o	 	1,523°02 163°65 763°23	¹ ,9 33'5 339'7 863'8
0.11	.	{		i		oʻ23	. ^{cr} .57	62 3 9 t 00	86.9
··· 						0.11		22 05	33.1(
2.747'45 213'81 140'88	812'30 73'43 5'58	 		51°59 259°74 0°53	270	2 39 0'10 0'22	: 84 	3,771 86 221.84 1,108 04	11,458°5; 982'9; 1,870'8;
		1		6 ·	শাস্প শাস্থ		0 22		0'2
9:92	,	''' ! !	***		j				
,		 15.05	•••		•••	•		,,,	3'3
	 	17 37 	100.89		114 ;	5'51	57'13	170 60 1:22 9 85	360'1 1'2 98
	•••	i		1'25 22 64	5 44			0 47 9'89	1.2. 37.8
768·60 23·99 39·75	535 14 15 42 18 9 2	4 ^{.2} 5 .	134.82 4.63	 4-36	o.c8 o.c9	o·83	 4'26	262:45 1:49	3,446·5(63·6
1 803'07 188'18 87'44	626:49 60:14 32:08		380'82 15'30	 1'21 1 2 '03	1.26 6.27		1'21	656.65 46.30	4,904'4, 416'5
11'24			2'70 	 0.22	•••		 	39'49 171'54 5'76	415 6 208 8 7 4
16'30 5 82 0'41	o go 		4.66	 oʻ84		0'25		9 96 27 99 15 00 14 42	73.6 27.9
1789	 	2.55 	o:66	0.12	•••		 1.86	110'14 0'25 14'96	19 ¹ 2; 15 8 13; 114 27 2;
2,627 02 217 99 127 60	1,161'03 75'56 51'00	24'17	621·85 19·93 2·70	2:46 40:24	2°24 12°31	6'34 0'25	64.68 0.02	1,199 84 79'97 93'15	9,294'5 556'3 638'5

STATEMENT II .- Area in Cultivation classed

ame ot				١			WHE	AT LAND.					Ric
sess- en: oup,	Soi	ils.		1	Laun.	Pathar.	Wahuri.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan,	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemia Jhiian,
ı		2			3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
۲	171					***		53'44		4'04 •••	0'5 0	25 88 	2·51
	Martine :			,						0.23	1'44	1.38	2.97
- {	Khari Ran .	••					•••					***	2'00 1'40
-	Rith .				.,,	3'53		 .				1.72	•••
	Khari .	41		::		1 00		•••				0'16 0'40	114
:	3.77				29.04	17'04		! 794 ⁻ 56		227 20	63'20	711'91	141'!
- Carrie	Khari .				5.64 0.30	2'81		10.02		2 80	0'01 4'78	42°10 18'68	1°34 4°38
	C-1			- 1		***		10.82			223.28	1,093'27	225'36
	Khari .	·•			}			1'54		2 ^{'2} 9 !	9'10 . 39'37	75'72 64'06	18'83
1				"	}	6.16		i 1688	!	10,20	0.40	3.08	0'41
	Khari .				•••	0.67	***	3.37		i 0.00		•••	0'20
		•		7	***	2.10	***	: 1,00		: .	···	···	18.70
	Bardi Khari			::		•••					27.16 5.53	56·18 14·34	2.2
	Ran .			"		1*1				· ··	4'33	5'91	4.0
Ĺ	Retari	••					9		122	•••	0 63	0.03	
			Khari		28:04 5 64 0:30	26 73 4'4' 2 16	,	875 70 20 93 11 07	A7	242 36 5 69 1 75	316'31 14'33 48 48	1,893'34 132 32 89'25	391'5' 16'5 28'8
	78.11				,,]		1						
1				"	•••		\ti	11 93				***	"
i	Khari .	•••			300	2 00		नारकारिक व		9'29			: :
		•••			•••			해드세요하다 : 	현막·기		""	""] "
	Kanhar . Khari .	• • •			3,11	16 <u>5</u> 8 		12,575'13	13 61	204'38 4'00		2.29 13.91	
	Khari .	 			72'60 	166·21 0 40	10 34 	11,183 18	506.68 1934 0.50	1.445'83 35'03 1'43	7'77 031 	411'43 13'79	13'09 4'59
31511	Morand II Khari Ran			 !:-	1 62 '90 8 14 4'55	2,4::9'78 30:38 30:38	55.60 0.40 0.63	10,341 67 152 38 137 46	661'13 9'25 9'36	8,451.07 92,22 138.82	1,142'11 12'9 3 64'03	9,829'95 280'56 326'21	988 0 34'9 60 0
SAKOLI IAHSIL.	Marhani Khari				8 18	25 67 		!	2.00	45'15 0'39	5'54	19'79	9.00
											,,,	***	1'4
	Khari .	, 		:::		3.23 1.00	•••	2.46			1°25 0°48 0°40	0.18 0.18	
TOTAL FOR THE	Khari .				 	1196 6.27		73'96 4'42 11'08	' 0'92 '	18.86 2.75 1.00	4,145'24 160'52 835'20	17,091°05 1,152°70 1,686°17	2,2137; 148'3 464'3
-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			- 1	1866	579·69	11.06	376.35	12.17	1,080.67	12 04	63'57	10.1
	Khari .	 				2.22 8 38	4'70	9 53		9 of 53 39		3.56 3.80	
	729	···				1.00		: 117	, o'30	1 03	353 ^{.67} 48.17	644'51	170 I
	-	••			•••			ı I			94.72	110'74	45'2
		••					***			3 00 	35'81 1'90 2 44	68 61 2'00 12'17	13.2 1.2 7.1
				:::	268:45 8:14	3,216·42 33·60	77.00	34.566'41 451'55	1,19681 29°56	11,259.28	5.7 ⁰ 3'43 223 59	28,144'30 1,558'59	3,417'92 198'99

according to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Contd.)

LAND,				GARDEN	LAND.			Minor Crops.	
Warsalang.	Murkhand,	Bari Santha Motasthal	Bari Santha Patastnal.	Rari Abadi Warpani,	Bari Abadi Walit.	Bari Kachhar Warpani,	Bari Kachhar Walit.	Mutafarikat.	Tota.,
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	20	21
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
TAHSIL.	(Concld.)	1) 						
12716	47 ⁻² 5	,		P==	 	***		2.38	263 ⁻ 16
1'54 	***	48·56 	165.77	2 [.] 36	o:48	2 [.] 97	110'84 18'80	489.65 6.47	827 61 27 75 38 85
184	***		0.40)	1'40	35'35	
 	*** *** ***	••• •••	••• •••	6.51	1. £ 3 0.53		 	14'93 2'39 0'20	23°37 11°59 0'60
2,754°76 144'92 62'12	725'94 48'53 4'14	2·03	318'42 1'22	2.09 1 88	o·o3 5·85		1.78 0.96 	236.05 5.98 20.09	6,024'57 280'06 126'51
3,917 [.] 21 320 [.] 79 213'51	1,388 57 118:81 33:03	7 [.] 76 1.26	667:20 36:33 27:62	4,5 ² 119 [,] 36	4:34 25:54	1 ³ 32 0 ³ 2 0'11	7:77 3:07	1,245°51 76°10 174°31	8,796'93 800'01 57 2'2 5
3'23	2 ⁻ 73 	3'06 "'0'68	8.53	0'16 0'49	 		•.• •,•	324·26 14·14 21·31	379'19 19'27 2 5'35
81·79 to:18 5'38	20.10 3.21 0.21	0.80	26'44 1'00 0'35	4:34 126:36	0,20 0,01	***	0°11 2°00	922.60 122.31 338.57	1,158·78 296·76 360·62
3.00		0'20	3'44			2.89	6.39	45'76	62'33
6,890 95 476 89 281 01	2,184.59 170.85 37.68	62:41 2:14	1,189'50 38'55 28'67	13'47 254'30 1'52	3.80 43.31	7°18 0°42 0°11	126 ¹⁰ 9 24'83 1'40	3,281'14 227'39 589'83	17:535'94 1,436'44 1,194'18
									11,88
		9'29			7.52	90 87	240'99	38.16	401'12 1'55
***		•••		4.47		•••	***		4'47
8.03	41.89	•••	:::	0'28	7 29	3,10	9'21	85 80 14'51	12,965:23 183:69
460·89 9·11	474'93 7'15 5'06	*3'33 	31.10 	3'38	1-88 20 79	36.18	0.49 10.49	979'93 25'59	15,815,45 298,14 13,45
18,687-74 879:31 397:41	14,620 30 641 12 152 88	133'40 6'47 	2,404'59 52'57 1'72	39'34 25'48	9'44 26 49	161.45 20.52	152:57 21:88 0:40	9.633.32 162.99 161.26	79,884.43 2,458.03 1,485.16
7 64	 0'90	906.00	801.24	33'12 9'09	5 48 4 95	454'98 24'37 0'80	1,119'52 31'41	2,756·83 46 95 185·84	6,201 64 120 16 239 42
8.80			6·99 0 38	11.42	9.74 3.27 26 53	oʻ10 4'97	49 40 1'46	11283	152'43 281'43
25,200'52	1.00	268:26	4,716:40	37.00	50.97	47'30	 65'02	0 [.] 75 14,634 [.] 59	2'15 82,439'81
2,397 '53 1,390 '15	1,402'58 514'30	16.45	184:48 35:49	538.39	113.30	370 0 31	18:30	790 90 2,938 63	6,934.98 7,886.38
62°14 1°85	37 [.] 74	5.06 0.68	69*66 0*96	1.46 17.62	14.74 4.60	54.86 12.35	4'53	8,579.93 118.08 448.57	10,994,45 180,02 527,36
752.78 171.39 81.30	232'83 70'96 7'27	31'77 16 12 0'20	489'61 37'13 2'13	49.76 365:39 1'88	5'44 45'51	5°06 348 3°33	11.57 695	4,152°23 544°98 2,053°90	6,919 85 1,420 04 2,397 28
3.23 31.00	28'40 9'22	8.83	10'19	9'43		21.83	26.62 ^{2.57}	1,094°10 12.55 58°18	1, 332 94 28 92 91 82
45,209°53 3,461°62 1,866°96	29, 301·02 2,123 11 693·93	1,375'94 39'04 40'04	8,519.87 275.52 2.39	175'48 1,161'20 2'67	100 06 250 06 074	875.73 80.39 5.72	1,626, ⁹⁷ 95,70 953,81	42,077.72 1,768.45 5,847.13	217,112'34 11,906'96 12,047'49

STATEMENT II .- Area in Cultivation classed

of Mode		Scils					Wasa	T LAND.					R
neut soup,		,,,,,,	•	-	Laun.	Pathar.	Wahari.	Bandhia.	Bandhan.	Sadharan,	Warthemia Tikra,	Warthemia Saman,	Warthemia Jhilan,
7		2		7	<u> </u>	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			·	1	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.[Kali Khari	•••				o [.] 50	•	393,10	12:00	45'77 	•••	o: 2 5	1.0
	Kachar	•••			20'10	40'53	11.25		10.00	239 69	1.36	262.03	9'4
ŀ	Khari						•••	1 }		0.40	***	•••	
1	Ran	•••			•••		•••	}				•••	•••
[]	Kanhar				61.30	427.43	57 95	24,987.98	465.24	8,572'43	25'53	5.972'04	384
	Khari	•••				625	•••	300.33	17:33	16.90		45.83	2.
	Ran	•••				6.25		•••		•••		•••	141
Į.	Morand I	•••			443.82	7,677.43	6;4'53	25,016 88	3 747 79	47,486.76	192.52	10,474.82	1,454
- 1	Khari	•••			1.24	40'40	35	256.07	4871	39613	9.54	313 08	49
	Ran	•••		•••	***	38.24	27.36	883	0.20	53 94	1119	7'49	5
- 1	Morand II				691.93	26,875.74	1,317'42	21,358.20	5.583.73	81,48740	3,61930	53,149'94	6,798
. I	Khari	***			1845	154.36	3.50	384 06	102.20	783 17	91'28	2,306 06	≇ 61,
5	Ran	•••		"	2.13	200.08	2.63	150'44	16.08	411'95	88 40	269.19	97
DISTRICT	Sehar	•••			7.60	67.94	3'27	186.47	24.68	2 96:46	10,433'53	82,114'95	8,640
	Khari	•••		•••	0.84	370	•••	12.73	1.62	10 82	449'34	5,159.33	472
	Ran	•••		""	***	1027	***	11.85		1.64	1,143.13	2,711'33	596
-	Marhani	***		اا	42 88	40630	18.06	20.28	10.13	1,097'18	28.35	298 90	86
SO I	Khari	•••		•••]	***	0.35		Jan. 11.127%		9 24	0,20	7'79	3
	Ran	•••			0.72					1.24		0.30	2
TOTAL	Khardi	•••			35.10	2,786.74	82.72	568 33	136 67	4,947 09	18023	352.02	105
٠į	Khari	•••		•••		19.79	9'53	20.88	7.5	30'43	1.84	11.86	1.
- [Ran	•••		•••	***	41.10	4-70	20.88	00 P.C.	92.09	15.08	30.83	3.
i	Rith				1,20	41'80	2'00	416	AZIF	35.28	10'17	24.07	6.
- [Khari	•••				230	2.00	0.63	60 ···	1 04	3.13	28 14	5
	Ran	•••			•••		j		f	0 50	0.40		***
	Bardi	•••			2 00	2.00		1117	0.30	11.10	1,211.61	2,957'52	568
- 1	Khari	•••				}	الرور •••	0.43	A con		110.83	287'04	27
1	Ran	•••			• •			3	Fig. 1	1869	327'44	127'43	68
	Retari	•			***	5'24	0.28	HE COLUMN		5'40	43'75	146.56	30.
	Khari	•••			•••		h.d.	30 m Z	-	0.67	100	5'50	.3.
i	Ran	•••			···					0.07	2'44	12.97	13
j			Total		1,301'13	38.326.74	2,107.48	72,536.87	9,990.83	144,224.95	15,674°35 667°46	155,753 99 8,164 63	18,084
	į		Khari Ran	:::	20'53 5'85	237 24	15 03 34.69	105.00 801.00	170'16	1,248.43 581.03	1,378'08	3,459 60	825°

according to Soils, Positions, &c.—(Concld.)

APD.				GA	RDEN LAND.			Minor Crops.	
Warsalang.	Murkhand.	Bari Santha Motasthal.	Bari Santha Patastbal.	Barl Ahad Warpani,	Bari Abadi Walis	Bari Kachhar Warpani,	Bari Kachhar Wali:.	Mutafarikat,	Total.
13	13	14	15	10	17	18	10	20	21
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
0.10	 	•···		 0'22	3°54 2°63	2.02	ი ·ე ნ 		468·58 34 ·8 9
3.60	 	172'48 4 '11		5.76 2.53	17'02 1'32	347 ⁻ 53	474°11 2'64	213°36	11.328.1
		••	:	4'47	***	···	•••		4.42
769.46 20.54	409'11 64'16	24 [.] 04 	***	4 5 ² 5'50	13 [.] 66 14 [.] 35	71 [.] 24 0.20	64:96 9:71	6 62 '40 15'00	43,063°56 418°09 6°29
8,461 o6 355 86 4 18	7,215'15 525'56 5'06	208.63 12.08	113'55	58·->5 33·•7	54'99 72'86 	323'07 15'84	135'30 14'19	6,992·16 56·60 0·40	120,671.74 2,204.51 152.90
80,006.09 3,265.61 542.38	44,846 ⁻ 13 2,657 ⁻ 91 191 ⁻ 15	533'56 38 87 	2,831·03 69·20 1'72	331.04 331.04	69 <u>93</u> 133 57 	9 ⁸ 5'79 54 08	328.60 36.95 0.40	56,380·16 583 90 346·53	387,089.56 11,286.18 2,623.55
83,109'53 6,762'76 2,024'25	34.601°58 3.784°94 613°98	812 [.] 66 44 [.] 92 1.26	5,819'43 252 67 35'49	350°:5 1,81814 0°:9	128 ⁻ 57 276 ⁻ 77 	200'53 22'81 0'31	186 ⁻ 74 29 ⁻ 22 1 ⁻ 35	41,560 85 1,566:89 3,589:45	268,546'04 20,670'61 10.741'81
0.30 1.00 33.23	71 79 0'94 	2,344 ⁻ 62 16-68 0-25	984·66 1·77 0·70	161 82 2276	128:40 35:71 0:74	1,718·80 41·01 2·05	1,940'02 59'74 49'49	10,913:12 102:57 193:03	20,304:83 302:38 251:77
313°02	97.00 10.56 4.20	30·66 0·35 0·68	76'09 2'80	65 (o 156 / 9	20.79 13.32	30.23 30.23	16'91 0'50 	41,331.86 379.44 784.18	51,293 [.] 96 701'33 997'50
'31·10 2'73	8.23 10.21 1.00	30°54 1°52	0.38	269 37 1,011 (-3	68 39 137 12	16 36 33 53	6·12 2·64 	455 ⁻⁸ 1 142 63 0 ⁻⁷ 5	1,026'88 1.385'77 2 '6 5
1,878.82 310.40 87.14	543:73 136:73 8:27	41 <u>99</u> 18 17 0'20	509°25 42°85 2°13	171 94 855 44 1 88	8·98 69·02	21.64 6.61 0.03	37 ^{.8} 7 15 [.] 13	16,048·68 852'76 2,644'69	24,01711 2,73258 3,08590
40'58 3'02	31'59 9'22	46 [.] 97 	0.21 0.21	15'32 27'43 	12 02 3 08	57°05 1'52 0'11	43'47 2'57	3,186·63 28·21 70·65	3,666·13 73·72 112·53
174,645°08 10,747'78 2,658'15	87 914·61 7,191·31 832·88	4,246·45 140·60 2·39	10,359°03 370°38 40°04	1,334'(14 4,265 18 7'14	526·29 759·75 0'74	3,969·66 206·63 2·50	3,235'06 170'72 53'81	177.745'03 3,728'00 7,629'68	9.21.976'44 39,821'32 17.979'33

36
STATEMENT II-(a).—Area in cultivation classed according to Soils at last Settlement.

	<u> </u>						1			
No.		Na	ame of Group.			Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
		DUAN	DARA TAHSIL	 -		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.
1	Pauni Haveli			•		6,446.05	10,111'00	749'45	40.70	17,347'20
2	Do. Chauras		***	•••		26,185-03	10,520'10	1,928:35	66.85	38,700·33
3	Ádyal	100	•••	•••	4.	1,156.61	16,815.38	1 ,32 0 [.] 63	105.01	19,397.63
4	Silli Manegaon	***	•••	***	-	3,969.10	18,311.62	4.551.20	95.19	26,927 [.] 11
5	Tumsal		•••		•••	22,660 [.] 74	39.739.43	4,248.69	259.86	66,908.72
6	Chakaheti		•••	41,	•••	1,293'43	15.381.62	2,505'07	ვ∙60	19,183'72
7	Ambagarh		•••	•••		2,430'91	21,350.36	6,264.79	435'04	30,481*10
8	Bhandara	•••	•••	•••	•	13,625'32	29.754.02	6,075'83	498.20	49,953'37
					A15 (2)	1				
			TOTAL F	OR THE TA	HSIL	77.767'19	161.983.53	27,644'01	1,504'45	268,899.18
		TIRO	RA TAHSIL.				KHAL	SA.	}	
t	Katori		•••			3,969.07	26,500.57	2,944'41	3 6′99	33,451.04
2	Tirora		***	***		3.584 10	39,898 90	4.509.19	318:43	48,310.62
3	Rampaili		•••			13,981.29	44.703'34	6,534'54	45.61	65,265'08
4	Chorkhamara		•••	•••	बटाएं.	4,109'02	15,407.75	592.82	103.24	20,213'16
5	Three villages of A	ngaon				•••	2,39756	171'44		3 ,569.00
							1			
				Total Ki	halsa	25,643'78	128,908.12	14,752'40	504.00	169,808.90
						l	ZAMINI	ARI.		
1	Warad	•••	140			910'34	21,623.05	3,020'15	286:96	25,840.50
2	Kamtha		•	•••		4,020:98	38,229.52	2,593.60	10.38	44,854'48
3	Phulchur	•••	•••	•••		2,098.52	42,775'42	7,149'40	6.31	52,029.65
4	Saoli-Dongargaon	••1	***			277 59	14,05733	732.71	1.04	15,069:57
5	Amgaon	•••	•••	•••		876.81	25,214'74	1,918:28	55.06	28,064.89
6	Bijii	•••	•••	•••		670.62	17.729.48	1,833'49	54'38	20,267'97
			Т	otal Zamii	ndari	8,854.86	159,629.54	17,247.63	415'03	186,147'06
	5		TOTAL POP	R THE TA	nsil	34 498 64	288 537 66	32,000'03	919.63	355,9 5 5'9 6

Serial No.	Name (of Group.		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Total.
			_	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	SAKOL	I TAHSIL.		Acres.	1	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Nawegaon Bandh	l		120 64	21,585.53	846:12	4715	22,5 56'4 4
2	Lakhni		•••	2,749*27	35,759'58	2, 2 78 [,] 7 6	86 14	40,873.75
3	Lakhandur	•••		21,291*70	30 471 45	740.67	7 ·8o	52,511 62
4	Sakoli	***		1,998 55	23.667.67	4,645'82	211.43	30,526 46
		Total Khalsa	-	26,160:16	111.484 23	8,511'37	313.21	146,468 27
					ZAMI	NDARI.		
1	Chichgarh	***		151'94	6.719'52	707'39	***	7.578.85
2	Palandur			31.32	6.5\$	415 '60	***	6,782'50
3	Deori	•••		347.41	5 951'05	375'76	2·25	6,6 76 .47
4	Gondumri	•••		125.85	9.072.61	1 264'28	24'50	10,487 24
5	Dalli	***		658:96	11.707-84	2,663°56	137'9\$	15,168 31
	То	tal Zamindari		1,305'41	39,796 61	5.426 65	164'70	46,693.37
	Total F	or the Tanso		27,465.57	151,280-84	13,938.02	477 21	193.161° 6 4
	TOTAL FOR T	THE DISTRIC	r	139,731'40	601,802.03	73,582 06	2,901 29	818,016.78

								AT SET	TLEMENT.				
Serial No.	Name o	f group and zamindar).		Wheat and wheat- gram,	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Linseed.	Kodon.	Juari,	Gram.	Others.	Total,	Area double cropped.
ı		3		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	I a
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres,	Acres,	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.
I	Pauni Haveli			2,719'68	4,058'75	32.00	1,036'73	32.12	€,666.01	349*78	3,503'75	16,792'75	ANDABA
2	Do, Chauras			7,030'03	11,950.23		8 05' 75	20,00	7,331.11	1,943.66	11,534'68	41,084'75	3,707.81
3	Adyai		.	3,059745	8,655'77		727'18	717'50	3,254'63	875'87	3,335*87	19,626.24	928.60
4	Silli Manegaoi	n		4,884:34	6,960'52	11'37	1,618'19	275'97	7,026,39	1,118'51	4,726'07	26,721:31	605.Q0
5	Tumsal			18,491'59	17,551'02	73'56	3,494'02	552'34	15,593'11	3,308.01	5,858.08	65,821'74	127'95
6	Chakaheti	III		ار '000 الر'000	12,445'96	1,843'45	382'26	1,339'90	320'58	355*37	1,701'75	19,193'88	518'80
1	Ambagarh			7,862'03	8,466',72	297. 77	885'to	1,184'04	7,764'36	324.36	3,183.16	29,867.02	5'06
	Bhandara	***		12,933'93	6,164,18	55'50	2,778'28	274'95					
		Total for the Tahail		62,811,53	76,160,03	3,303'65	11,731'30	4.486'75	65, 109.74	1,935'15	36,396*71	49,048'05 869,155'74	5,982*43
					Æ								TIBORA
1	Katori			3,120*32	21,948'63	154'80	F,554'72	1,944'60	5,739'28	1,001'31	7,069*30	58,532'96	KHAI 6404°15
3	Tirora	***		7,347'66	20,066*86		3,361'41	3,483'94	8,50818	3,335'61	7,840'05	50,862.71	4,179'75
3	Rampalli			7,709'04	38,575'46	9,8,93	3,177'34	3,398'96	5,371'46	a,975'30	23,602'20	84,048'68	20,400'57
4	Cherkhamara			2,687'73	9,300'78	405'08	961.80	1,489*28	3,562'23	666.10	3,560'50	21,223,12	1,547'95
5	Three Khalsa	villages included in Ams	z a on	15a'44	1,517:38	1 The same	118,20	31,00	19'35	96.63	315'80	2,249.61	
	g	Total Khaisa		20,415'19	21,980,QI	1,498'81	8,193'83	8,345'78	18,100'30	6,974'99	41,087'51	196,917'41	32,531'\$3
						यत-चान्त	-147		`				ZAMIN
ı	Warad	***		1,503'41	14,449'83		806,30	2,305'86	1,906'92	1,319'18	3,033,13	26,515'49	2,599*25
3	Gaugejhari	m			430,83		8:15	381*74	3*00	5'19	110'35	940'43	.,,
3	Kamtha	***		2,795'43	31,479'80	91'33	1,290'56	2,951'90	337'63	1,459'51	5,351'04	50,657'18	8,507'78
•	Dangurli	•••		109'95	383,00	82'40	4'95	34°50	315*30	104*35	310.02	1,261'40	11,00
	Phulchur			3,419'51	35,442'01	1.00	3,303'90	4,591'74	168.22	1,68c,7a	13,731'80	61,349'53	11,364'\$0
6	Saoil-Dongarga	on		3 34'45	2,778*87		1 61 °50	835,44	34'05	44'16	314'13	4,462'39	131'50
7	Phukimeta	111		32'25	976'74	1	35'18	88.83		5°44	490'84	1,623'98	405'31
	Palkhera			395°63	6,340,43	13.00	357'02	634°34	3' 27	301'30	7,915'30	9,648198	1,560*94
9	Malpuri			3,30	342-22			53'50		12,21	47'44	458'87	35'40
10	Amgaon			2,421*76	15,807.00	10,00	1,482'60	1,401 91	g, 32	730,80	6,983'77	27,834'16	5,856.39
31	Nansari			394'8E	4,1 SE'27		£,163'87	165'75	13'00	35'4\$	835.22	6,759'69	1,596'08
11	Bijli			509'09	9,117-87	3'13	1,128'70	834' 16	10,81	476'79	3,134'10	14,196'70	2,061'51
13	Purada	***		490'47	2,645'49	s ⁻ 60	127.85	501'40	8.83	128,10	490'00	4,395'74	5 8 165
14	Darezasa	•••			131,80			121,00			33.08	318'94	,,,
x 5	Salekasa				358'4o			45*44	7,31		6-88	449'03	6°3z
16	Tirkherl			56'12	1,584'85		36.44	157.74		23,30	366.37	3,129.63	259°87
		Total Zamindari		11,490'18	116,443'46	303,20	9,657:08	15,349:21	3'813.20	6,122'38	40, 863 63	213,041'42	34,455' 39
		TOTAL FOR THE TANSIL		31,005.37	218,443*07	1,701'31	17,850'9t	23,695'99	30,870°78	13,197'37	82,251.13	409,958 53	66,986.92

						AT PRIISN	т.				
Net cropped area.	Wheat and wheat-gram.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Linsced.	Kodon,	Juari.	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Area double- cropped.	Net cropped area,
13	14	15	16	17	18	1)	13	21	23	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	i Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
16,704:20	3,762'19	3,601.81	2'72	1,54\$*39	. 8:35	1,036.19	741'58	5,039*31	14,831'61	465,13	14,366'48
38,276'94	9,764'23	13,125'98		2,513'34	13'41	3,788.93	3.090'58	18,330'16	50,700'53	11,378.66	39.321'87
18,697*64	4,959137	9,74, 92		1,672-26	185 86	197,01	1.068.75	5,003'23	22,838.30	3,424,35	19,414'05
26,115'71	8,444,33	8,396'17	6'34	2,740*27	313.30	2,913'5	1,202'17	5,701'98	29,696'31	3,145'36	27,550'03
65,693'79	14,817:65	10,697'51	24'85	7,579'00	310'15	6,042'51	3,952'76	17,563'88	 70,957*21	11,397'67	52,699.54
18,775'92	1 4/13/09	17,302'09	841'60	674'30	874'76	226'96	551*26	5.434*50	27,403'56	3,425'23	23,978'34
39,861·96	5,710'45	13,501'76	87'73	1,085'15	1,038.23	625.74	7,020*73	10,712'24	34,488'33	1,144'30	33,343'94
47,048'05	15,581'74	7,632.62	11'59	6,414'03	1: 1:5'00	8,05475.5	2,135'91	8,096°63	48,048'97	1,467*06	45,581'91
263,173'31	63,543.96	94,005.86	974'90	15,141'83	1,756:06	22,903*54	13.764'74	75,851'55	249,004.81	35,748'64	262,256.18
Tansil.					and the						
SA. 32,128'80 .	1,428.75	25,060*33	51'40	918'31	1,454'11	1,196 97	1,053'19	4,125'20	36,298'37	2,559*32	no dested
46,681'56	5,840'55	16,846'40	0.10	2,470'11	1,111'77	6,811.53	1,766'56	5,269'60	50,246.71		33,739'05
63,648'31			488'19	2,345'86	4137	4,979*86	7			3,188'26	46,858'45
	4,018'42	39,477'35			1,712'70	计单线 (3.372'89	14,530'16	70,834'56	9,852.81	60,982'05
19,675'90	1,214'57	11,269,24	83.68	961,39	319'93	1,623 19	552,48	2,598°00 	19,612.36	1,465'14	18,157'22
2,249'61	151'34	1,694'61	3*10	59'48	192 07	43'91	100.21	670.37	3,843.39	455'07	1,388.22
164,385.58	34,663.63	104,368*35	614.77	6,665.06	4,710.67	14,655,56	6,845'93	27,202'33	179,745'29	17,620*30	162,134'99
DARt. 23,016*24	1,816'39	17,291'90		900'54	975' 93	1,092'16	926'88	5,229*28	20,138'89 ;	4 20205	3 4,840*83
940'42	19'07	757*48		12,01	102.03	56.45	8'92	80.85	1,123'62	4,393°05	1,123'16
43,149'40	2,075'24		33*48	718'74	1,463'59	543.00	1,48)*32		}	0'46	
		35,945'44				ļ	1	7,795*44	50,052'31	5,739'55	44,322*76
1,250'40	27.87	414'10	19.24	19 59	7'73	242'63	76*97	335'46	1,142'59	158.60	984*09
49,985'03	3,07,714	44, 201'06	7.80	930'57	2,043-06	549'70	1,752 50	9,58,182	62,351'94	8,705'10	53,646.84
4,270'89	204'43	3,701'26		44'61	741'19	6•∋3 l	113.26	784*14	5,597'42	191.18	5,405'24
1,317'07	31.85	1,289.58		3,32	77'56	3,20 1	9'13	300,01	1,613'78	88.01	1,524'87
8,088'04	379'08	8,105'10	0'20	170*33	107'71	7°13	131 31	1,653'41	10,549'35	1,502'18	9,147'07
422 47	58.45	1,004'37		13'59	178 75	·" :	41.03	196'54	1,492'83	94.63	1,398*20
21,977 87	1,1 -3 51	18,881*45	10,50	329'57	663'85	46:30	736' 47	6,041'47	27,812'81	4,638'18	23,174'63
5,163'61	1 /1.70	4,885.15		53'63	237'32	61'49	99*77	410'48	5,940'61	176.20	5,764'02
11,135'19	301*40	13,630'40	0.30	£13°14	1,280.81	84*49 	270.47	1,509*12	17,280.03	823'40	15,45 5'6 3
4,337'09	908'45	3,339.03		141,20	928-13	2.21	141'35	717-18	5,471'15	144'18	5,326'97
318'94	0'72	1,057'90	0,40		1,558:00	0125	3'60	209-61	2,804'08	1.40	2,832-29
442'72	11 40	1,203'79	3,00	9.13	3,14457	7'92	13'73	381-Q1	2,674*94	4.08	2,669:56
1,959'75	70.23	2,613'\$1	<u> </u>	46*51	190'34	3'99 :	149,52	710'24	3,803'09	374'95	3,428*14
178,586 03	9,559'43	158,311'09	73'41	2,509*62	11,813'16	3,594'77	6,051.69	35,059'56	128,982'73	26,936-43	202,046:30
342,971'61	24, 223.06	252,679'44	698.13	10,174 68	16,533'8;	18,250*33	12,897*61	63,271.38	408,728'02	44,556-73	364,171'99

								At Set	ile ment.				
Serial No.	Name of group	p and zamindari,		Wheat and wheat- gram,	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Linsecd,	Kodon,	Juari,	Gram.	Others.	Total.	Area double cropped.
							6	7	8		10		12
1		1		3	1 4	5	1	1	1	. 9	1 "		1
			,	Acres,	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Aères.	Acres,	Acres.
	Nawegaon Bandh			******	16,055'79	2,219*55	455'74	262.30	66' 47	100.88	3,863.49	23.477*33	KHAI
1		***	•••			225'53	1,140.60	1,978.78	3,704'75	1,295'80	4,987*21	41,527'52	2,148'71
3	Lakhni		٨.	2,717'27	25.408.58		1,864*67	707.44	9,012'64	2,563*81	13,142'71	54,989' 29	5,036*70
3	Lakhander	•••	**	1	21,150'87	431'71			37'42	337.88		31,635'96	2,172.73
4	Sakoli	***	•••	1,52471	21,012'84	3,300.20	611,40	1,263'34	37 4-	.137 00	4,530 72	32,000 90	2,2/2/3
		Total Khajea		\$2,820'53	83,628.08	5,167'35	4,092'50	4,211'86	12,821*28	4,358'37	26,530'13	151,630'10	12,600'25
						-1		71 2.					ZAMII
1	Chichgarh-Palandu	r		542"78	9,329'63	45'81	96.93	652'65	3.48	137'47	a,138'a6	12,947'19	663.10
2	Palasgaon	***		19'16	731'27	6 0° 5 5	2 05	67'84		9'55	107'50	998-53	1'10
3	Rajoli	***	•		794'54	11.20	4	0,32			107:15	913'44	
4	Mahagaon			67'13	1,588.49	153'60	67'87	37.61		16.02	405'15	1,336°po	955*63
5	Kanhadgaon	•••			89:35	A STATE OF THE STA		A			\$*85	98,10	7'45
6	Deori-Kishori	*4*		133.67	1,652'38		57.69	17'18	\$.60	49'69	448.10	2,360*49	383'12
7	Salegaon			25'50	265.69	88			15.75	8'00	14'13	329-07	
8	Bhagi	110		7'18	754'97				4'32	11.00	139*21	316.66	ენ-6ე
9	Chichewara	401	••	107.15	1,600'33		13'25	a26'45	}	36.12	188.91	2,172'54	32.68
10	Chikhli	***	•		863-18	44*75		62.70	45*75		263.29	1,277'67	46.80
£1	Palasgaou	4**		23.52	446.84	146.32	63.68	59°56		3,43	93.26	836.88	21'50
13	Gond-Umrl		•••	66.83	1,022'47	303,11	37*14	88'91	5'30	24'37	432'38	2,873'51	32.00
13	Umri	• •		80'45	1,217'74	11,32	49'80	21'75	5'00	18.50	234.85	1,630'34	110'45
14	Dalli	***		14'97	2,343'88	214'59	¥2.30	135'07		27'94	682*52	3,494'27	151*04
15	Arjunt			56*37	2,006.21	132.30	10°44	148,12		14.20	110*01	2,584' 34	83'44
16	Khajri	•••	-	27'87	1,192*00	63,10	92.19			30'00	362'41	1,767.66	a45°81
17	Dawa			115.00	3,350198	307.01	53'67	79'62	3 ⁸ '97	19*30	683.03	4,738'57	10,900
18	Tudmapuri			132'70	794*41	24°01	a6°00	9'62	1'75	6,13	2,8:48	1,206.15	156'34
19	Khairi	•••			418195	345 '73	39*35	15'62		 .	45'60	765.52	***
90	Jambhii	•••		45°25	408.69	34'63	13,00		***	•••	229.32	720'89	26.31
3		Total Zamindari		1,475*34	31,872.28	1,786'30	713'86	1,656.98	172'29	406.00	7,093'50	45,076-54	2,459'97
	Тота	L FOR THE TABLE		12,205.87	115,500*36	6.953.55	4,806'35	5,818-84	12,943'57	4,764'46	33,623'63	196,706-64	15,069°32
	TOTAL FOR	THE DISTRICT		107,013'17	410,709'46	10,958'51	34,388*47	33,941*58	98,966*69	28,071'56	152,271'47	875,820'91	88,038157

classified according to Crops.—(Concld.)

					Ат	PRESENT.					
Net cropped area.	Wheat and wheat-gram.	Rice,	Sugarcane.	Lineced.	Kodon.	Juari.	Gram.	Others,	Total.	Area double- cropped.	Net cropped area.
13	14	15	16	17	18	12	20	21	22	23	24
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Actes.	Acres,
TAHSIL.			<u> </u> 		}		}	}			
SA.		}		1		•	1				
31,136.33	556'70	15,800'61	716,97	237'01	97*02	6°0%	389.48	3,007*58	19,820*43	4,761'92	18,058.20
39,378'81	3,593.77	25,143'03	44*75	1,703'14	375*42	3,504*26	1,570*90	4.075'17	40,010'42	3.579'85	37,430'57
49,052.59	2,880°91	24,305'5\$	101.00	1,701'46	331.62	5,325'42	3,604*17	17,747*01	61,009*74	11,544'49	49,465°25
29,463'23	1,698'64	23.775*39	974.89	523°42 	258*28	23 ⁹ ·71	937'01	4,730'73	33,157.14	3,951'81	29,205.33
1 3840 ac. 85	13,739*02	89,033*56	1,838.21	4,165*10	1,092*34	9,077'44	6,501*56	28,550'49	153,997*72	19,838.07	134,159.65
DARI.											
12,284'09	104'07	12,574*36	13.06	133.60	5,513'38	2.81	150'54	3,058'54	a1,776°36	375'90	93,408'46
997*42	39.16	1 890*52	1.31	11,33	416.64	1,30	18'99	409'47	1,779*57	65'27	1,714*30
913'44	5'11	989'30	: :	2'09	60*75		12'13	136'98	1,216*27	£4'70	1,20148
1	25'86	1,580°64	62*92		1		1	1		6a*44	
2,081'38	75 40		1	7*51	23'57	四期	47'99	193'44	1,941*93		1,879*49
90'75		70'30	10*96	0.20	17.1	931	0.20	0.20	82'76		88*70
1,977°37	71.23	3,149'09	•••	16'14	374'40	2'49	57'41	446'67	3,117'78	69*75	J,049°03
319.07	30'20	1,117'51	•••	10.42	348.11	11-0,30	31'97	265'70	1,784'54	29,03	1,755'52
880.03	31'67	1,838'59		9*44	525'95	3'17	14'90	376'32	3,862'04	19'70	2,842'54
2,139.89	8:58	1,196.00		11'17	340'40	6.96	2.23	303*80	1,769'43	2.80	1,763.63
1,\$30.87	30,03	728'42	20*59	6°95	33.00		15'14	136.00	959'73	41*42	018.31
8r5°38	18:56	331' 09	32'79	14'38	8.82		17'77	113,20	547'94	45'50	503'44
3,841.51	100,08	1,646'32	64'53	47'66	27'01	5*25	64'24	204*46	2,168'55	76*71	2,093'84
1,528'89	65°g9	1,238*31		25°33	5:'80		31'17	185*23	1,598'73	21'47	1,579°26
3,343'23	39*97	3,433°64	86.48	7'58	324*11		59.15	1,312'86	5,263'79	111,32	5,152'44
3,500,00	180*25	1,866.08	6*14	73*10	46'81	4'35	71.39	637'97	2,886.39	204.53	J,59 3'0 0
1,521.85	67.05	1,168*97	60°82	15*57	0'79		31'43	275'34	1,619'97	r37'88	1,482'09
4,531'96	163'46	3,489,20	110*79	87*75	44.40	···	102'60	865.43	4,868*19	407*29	4,4 6 0* 9 0
1,139.81	47*74	916*55		Ì	1	4.37		1	1,188.00	72'64	1,315'36
- 1				34'40	28*59	E .	25.68	134'60			
765°25	17°60	532'57	119°07 8°43	2'32	25°31 5=17	0.12	2'65 34'44	129*23	776°98	50°00	841*36 73 6 *98
			} 								
42,616.57	1,274'15	38,438*93	5 20.79	530.90	8,120'70	45'65	783'33	9,307.23	59,106'93	1,955'9\$	\$7,350'95
181.637*43	15,01717	137,463'40	2,365'00	4,686.05	9.313'04	9,133'04	7,283*78	37,858'02	313,104.65	21,794'05	191,310'60
787,782'34	102,779*19	484,147'79	4,038°08	40,002'57	28,602°93	50,338*96	33,946*14	176,981*83	920,837'49	103,099'43	818,738.07

		ı								AT PR	ESENT.		
					epted Area.					Unoccup	TED AREA.		
٥.	Name of group and "amir dari.	n-	Under crup.	Fallow of three years or under.		Area out of cultivation, i.e., waste and fallow of more than three years,	Total area occupied.	Gievei.	Tree-forest.	Scrub-jungle and grass.	Underwater, hill and rock and covered by reads and buildings,	Total area	Total are
•	2		3		s 	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	13
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Actes.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.
												вн.	, ANDAI
ı	Pauni Haveli		14,356'48	2,978'88	17,345°36	3,9€6.15	21,311'51	95.03	LS,994°33	.1,002'73	6,030.03	28,122'18	49,431
2	Do. Chauras		39.321.87	1,266*57	41,543.44	3,347*31	44,935'75	84.65	539*44	2,450.07	5,353'08	0,427'34	54,362
3	Adyal	•••	19,414.05	2,462'1.	21,876.24	3,441'93	25,318.17	59*70	13,440'18	5,280'02	1 5,306'44	24,086*34	49,404
4	Silli Manegaon		27,550'05	3.705*78	31,256.83	4,,776*94	35,633.82	73'64	11.153.47	5,472'89	8,302'25	25,002'25	60,536
5	Tumsal		59,600°54	8,625'44	68,324.98	9,479 67	77,804.65	174' 22	4.583'65	6,340.38	11,024'33	32,122'48	99,927
6	Chakaheti	- "	13,978.34	3,428185	27,907.10	3,649,24	31,556'47	56'53	38,419'81	9,918'03	10,119'70	58,514.07	90,070
7	Ambagarh Bhandara	- 1	33,343*94	6,303'18 6,056*41	39,737,12	8,419'41	48,186*54	26*84	15,560'49	7,610.65	6,803'30	30,010'28	78,196
8	Bhandara	Ï	45,581*91	0,000-41	51,648'.33	11,719-32	63,367'84	62.83	1,553*07	5,168.01	0,319.56	16,132.47	79,500
	Total for the Tabsii		263,256:18	36,428:30	199,684*48	48,430.27	248,114175	6,33.50	F04,244'44	46,281.68	62,257.69	213,417*31	561,53
								1					TIBO
ı	Katori		33,739*45	5,948.38	30,687.33	2,938-99	42,626-52	84.18	7,110'76	12,433'10	8,311'42	27,940'56	70,56
3	Tirora	}	46,858*45	8,507*53	55,365*98	4,594'70	59,962'77	5,3'61	4,452'13	10,700'40	8,394'35	\$3,500.39	83,56
3	Rampaili		60,482'03	11,555*50	73,537.55	2,764 79	70, 303 34	98*17	2,319'40	13,121'03	9,816:29	25,254'88	101,55
4	Chorkhamara		18,157*33	4,991'47	22,158:60	1,766*56	23,025*25	60*77	7,751'71	5,117'79	5,645*79	18,576.46	42,50
S	Three Khalsa villages in ed in Amgaon group.	ciu d +	3,389'12	713'99	3,102*13	168.26	3,270.68	3'05		1,019,03	453'21	1,505'29	4,77
	Total Khaisa		162,134'99	30,726.68	152,851.67	17,233'69	206,085*36	299'88	31,534'00	42,430*74	32,622'96	95,877'58	303,00
									 		-		ZAN
	Warad	- 4.	24,840'83	4,355°33	25,330.16	1,585983	30,815,00	17*39	4,669*49	4,690'03	3,873'68	13,449'93	44,265
3	Gangejhari		1,123'16	487.30 I	1,610.46	43.80	1,654.32		6,472.73	1,950'52	1,436*26	9,710'16	11,36
3	Kamtha		44,322'70	9,317.79	53,550°46	2,391.38	55,942'04	48*43	4,545'87	9,040'31	5,932.30	19,556.89	75,49
+	Dangurli		ή4-α)	! 257°37 ! !	-	67.30	1,338 66			232'34	37.3184	\$95.08	i 1,93
5	Phulchur		53,646.84	9,95749	63,600 33	:	66,119'77	7 7 *15	22,834.65	11,830,03	8,540*00	43,281'87	109,40
6	Saoli-Dongarguon		5,406'24	'	7,454 87	1	8,264'05	10*02	27,214,31	5,619.50		30,926.51	39,09
7	Phukimeta Paikhera		1,524'87	385*34	1,910.41	121.40	3,051'81		390'55	3,551179	!	1	5,43
9	Malpuri	""	9,147'07	327*38	10,311'09 1,7 25' 58	556'52 36'29	10,867.61	6.23	ro,158'65	4,053'31	956.48	15,874'45	26,74 13,17
10	Amgaon		23,174.63	5,045'47	28,223*10	1,150'37	29,373,47	 35 ' 39	9,604'31	8,303'33	1	17,410-18	49,13
11	Nansari		5,764.02	ł	6,673*5;	189'82	6,862'39		390'32	1,150'57	, 640'97	3,061.76	8,92
12	Bijii		16,455.03		20,366'33	567.89	21,334,31	34,00	5,767'58	6,562'83	1	16,534'40	37,85
13	Purada		5,326'27	3,652*04	7,987 01	743'38	8,732.39		5,83213	5,841'34	4,170'75	15,844*17	24,57
14	Darekasa		2,832129	1,274'79	4,107'08	183.11	4,292'19		17,284'57	a, 206·91	5,008'48	34,589'96	18,88
15	Salekaea		1, 667'53	772*58	3,443*14	236.24	3,678'37		7,163*33	3,116.13	1,487'33	11,765-98	25,44
16	Tirkhedi	!	31438.14	678-57	4.10,"11	94'78	4,201-80	6.33	1,741'20	3,360.36	1,126:12	5,173-90	9,37
	Total Zamindar.		2.)2,046'30	43,527'85	245,574*15	11,726 88	257,30°03	239*47	125,594*44	71,384'17	46,192.15	243,79¢*23	501,10
	TOTAL FOR THE TANSIL		364,171'39	74,254*53	438,415.82	24,950°57	463,386.39	538135	147,528'44	r13,804'51	78,805'11	340,676'81	804,06

							<u> </u>			AT SE	TTI.EMF	ENT.					
An	UKA IRRIGA	тер.			!					•						1	
From tanks.	From other sources.	Total.	Number of irrigation wells.	Number of artificial tanks,	Number of ploughs.	Number of plough- cattle.	Area under crops.	Total area in cultiva- tion,	Total area occupied.	Total area.	Area irrigat- ed from tanks,	Area irrigat- ed from other sources.	Total irri- gated area.	of	of	Number of ploughs,	of
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	<u>.</u>				Acres,	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
TAHSII	Ľ .		1	}							}						
3,045'84	67'77	2,113.61	32	146	1,175	2,538	16,704'20	17,347'20	22,454'35	43,948'42			78'10	,,,	164	800	5,554
842'87	168.08	1,010'95	25	84	1,953	3,931			46,141'44	\$3,576'94			53'54	28	77	1,348	4,34
6,257'82	124'43	0, ;82'25	37	382	1,732	3,660 4,389	26,115'71	19,397'63	32,241.30	45.507°33 57,886°09			99.87	8	159	1,082	3,405
4,930'99 8,181'29	410'76 528'58	5,341'75 8,709'87	163	439	4,498	9,673	65,693'79	66,908*72	76,028.32	99,350'21			834'10	30 185	135	1,347 3,585	4,186
11,651'90	380,10	12,041.09	71	573	3,280	6,736	18,775*02	19,183'72	20,622'51	80,402'71			1,742'84	76	284	1,807	5,164
7,414'27	384.44	7,708-69	52	561	3,131	6,442	29,861'96	30,481.10	35,935.07	67,622.85			865.00	65	148	1,882	5,465
1,784`14	133'47	2,917*61	87	248	2,444	5,370	49,048'05	49,953°37	63,703'87	77,957'43	٠		394,81	57	87	1,851	5,734
44,109'12	2,206.70	46,315'82	488	2,735	20,131	42,739	263,173'31	258,899 18	310,714'39	526,251'98	.,,		4,053'48	449	1,196	13,702	41,979
TAHSII		\					1.57							_ _			
SA.					 		1497	437	3								
13,756'12		13,863.42	188 62	760	4,364	10,434	32,128.80 46,682.96	33,451'04 48,310'62	36,324'74 53,282'46	68,661°63 82,757'85		•••	239°56 27'90	51 4	110	3,583	8,051
13,455'68	894'ás	14,350'33	557	881	4,734 6,815	13,380	63,648 31	65,265*08	-	100,547'48			1,159,03	166	111	4,017	12,598
7+474'15	44"05	7,518.30	11	322	1,627	3,604	19,675'90	20,213*16	22,368'36	4%435'45			470'64	3	δı	1,282	3,707
599'41	10.85	610'26	3	67	301	632	2,249'61	2,569'00	2,813'43	4,569'37					3	145	385
							81.5	मिन ना	4								
47,514'29	1,368'21	48,782.50	831	2,175	17,841	36,832	164,385.58	169 ,808*9 0	184,407'40	296,971.78			1,897'13	224	436	11,399	32,967
										(
DARI.																	
10,375*47	1	10,460'29	121	434	2,736	5,308	ł	24,841.52	28,207*35	43,778.85			33,03	16	46	1,375	4,53
647'34	 156'38	647'34	167	1,266	5,607	361	940'42	998198	1,148'01 46,570'30	73,706.58			6.00 124,81	***	7 253	2,083	5,70
191.06	26'17	217'23		4	83	166	1,250'40	1,271°95	1,311*15	1,905'15			88'35	24			
25.771'1 3	183'67	28,954.80	97	1,499	6,577	13,975	49,985'03	52,029.65	56,565'55	108,400'96			136'94		179	3,001	8,98
1,349,55	4*95	2,354'50	1	165	491	1,080	4,270189	4,807*60	5,498'56	38,533 56			13'40		20	260	82: 36:
\$67.64 4,438.89	3'52 37'66	571'16	1	304	1,051	2,381	1,217'97 8,088'04	1,340°85 8,480°70	1,498'90	5.171'74	{		0'69		40	486	1,92
621'48	1,32	622'71	l	33	167	350	422'47	440*42	544'93	13,232'36					4	43	201
11,141*16	96*59	11,337 75	48	692	2,746	6,376	21,977.87	22,788.88	25,252'91	47,713'47			36178	7	121	1,385	5,630
1,890.24	1'49	1,891.73	5	394	721	1,427	5,163'61	5,276.01	5,527.51	8,649.57					15	340	1,22
4,458'67	9.30	4,467'9." 916'52	25	446	2,059	1,292	4,337'09	4,449'49	5,013'49	37,532'66			31,30		9	719	2,450
195'32	.98	180.10	1	78	589 233	610	318'94	344*31	367.63	29,788-24					3	20	46
375.15	4.20	379'75		15	242	485	i	566*28	ļ	15,289.62					5	36	104
1,446'85	8'16	1,455*01		66	408	949	1,969'73	2,265.01	2,441*15	9,304'81			1.87	,	22	139	43)
86,190'33	632*80	80,823"13	535	23,88	74,680	50,901	178,586.03	186,147'06	203,956*24	493,586-98			614.32	66	706	10,347	34,569
			 -				 		 -								

	}								AT PRES	SENT.		
			Oc	CUPIED AREA	,		}		Unoclupia	AREA.		
lo.	Name of group and zamin- lari.	Ara Under crop.	Fallow of three years or under.	Total.	Area out of cuttivation, i. e., waste and fallow of more than three years,	Total area occupied.	Groves.	Tree-forcat.	Scrub-jungle and grass.	Under water, hill and rock and corered by roads and buildings,	Total area unoccupied.	Total area
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	. 9	10	11	rs	r3
		Acres.	Acns.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Actes. SAKOL KHA
1	Nawegaon Bandh	18,058'50	4,117'90	22,176 40	1,651'44	22,830.03	131'04	26,314'96	12,600'84	11,608'77	50,735.61	74.56615.
3	Lakhui	37,430'57	9,059*03	46,489.60	5,3(··)*ro	51,858*70	90'06	22,211'90	9,690'71	8,704130	40,696'97	92,555*6
3	Lakhandur	49,465*25	8,677'37	58,\$42'61	8,283'66	66,420.38	177*70	10,603:97	8,410'02	3,380.11	29,086°So	¢ 5 , 5 13'0
-4	Sakeli	27,205'33	2,602,00	36,808.31	1,628,67	38,436*57	160.01	31,183'03	17,509'5\$	17,952'81	62,805-45	101,243'4
į	Total Khal sa	134,150'65	20,457'38	163,617:03	16,935*85	180,553'88	548'81	90,318'91	48,221'12	44,235'99	183,324'83	363,877'7
ļ						20						ZAMI
1	Chichgath Palandur	21,402'46	8,886-87	30,289'33	1,746.13	34,035'46	25'93	90 ,5 80'83	12,917'35	17,655'72	121,879'83	153,215' 20
2	Palasgaon	1,714'30	885.26	2,599'86	103,30	3,703.06	1'70	37,174'88	662'88	5,542'10	43,401°50	46,104.6
3	Rajoli	1,201'48	419'55	1,021'03	2 87'6 9	1,008'72		13,969'55	1,409.80	25,077' D	30,456 47	32,365
4	Mahagaon	1,879'49	246.41	3,225.90	64'43	2,590'33	1172	12,027'78	2,691'17	2,477'15	17,207'22	19,797
5	Kanhadgaon	83"76	21.02	ro4'71	24'65	229°36	3.00	1,125'78	36.81	124'41	1,289'10	1,418
6	Deori-Kesheri	3,048'03	r,561'50	4,609'53	235 56	4,845'09	F	9,860'49	1,310.83	2,305'22	12,486'53	17,331'0
7	Salegaon 401	1,755'54	640*0\$	\$ ₁ 395`57	128 58	2,524'15		j,865'8o	820*24	3,028.10	8,696'33	11,150';
8	Bhagi	2,842*34	r,650.76	4,499' EU	189'18	4,698128		8,859*08	3,623,31	2,096'22	14.577*51	19,265"
9	Chichewada	1,763'65	5,044'41	2,808'04	307'28	3,115.32	7:33	16,445'01	1,839'15	4,419'13	22,710.62	25,825*
10	Chikhh	9r8·31	289'95	1,208.25	237'38	E,445°64	8:54	179'05	619'17	231,36	1,058:12	2,483*7
11	Palaegaon	502'44	9 57*41	750'85	184.80	944'74	8 gr e	162.86	387'r1	381'43	935:38	1,850'
12	Gond-Umri	s ₀031:84	664'33	2,756:17	188.71	2,944'88	3'15	13,200.29	1,232'02	1,179'62	14,615'36	17,550
13	Umrı	8 ₀ 577°36	498:59	3,075'85	141'39	2,917'34	39,22	6,707:33	1,057'37	876'99	8,671'13	10,888
24	Dalli	5,152'44	1,242'88	6, 395*32	568-65	6 ,963'97	20"72	19,977'81	1,605'39	4.782 53	26,386.45	13,250'4
15	Arjuni	9,592'06	610.14	3,202.20	234.88	3,437'08	30.33	5,33 0.39	692-93	4,816'22	10,169'76	13,606.
16	Khajri	1,482.09	136'70	1,718'70	334'58	2,053'37	7'75	180.03	1,732'79	347'23	3,878-69	4,332*0
27	Dawa	4,460 190	822*07	5,282'97	489'13	5,772*20	24'54	4,500.79	2,182.10	£,545°05	11,252'64	17,034'7
18	Tudmapuri	1,115°36	377'14	1,492'50	128.73	1,621'23	3'34	6,085.18	602'00	634.6x	7,324'43	8,945'6
19	Khairi	843'36	208-05	1,050.31	£6.02	1,106'86	12:15	1,428'37	724'34	805.75	7,970'61	9.077'4
80	Jambhli .	726*98	227:39	954*57	95'05	1,049.63	6'46	7,768.98	427*80	4 60°06	8,663'30	9,712'9
	Total Zaminduri	57 ,150'9 5	20,898.81	78,047.76	6,046'73	84,096'49	196'47	263,464.45	39,502 60	67,987'41	371,240'94	455,337'4
	TOTAL TON THE TAILSH.	1(1,310'60	50,356119	241,066-79	22,982.58	264,649'37	745' 28	353,783'37	87,813'72	112,233'40	554,565*77	819,015'1
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	818 ,718'07	161,039.02	979,777'09	96,37343	1,076,150'51	1,017'13	605,556'25	247,900'31	253,286'20	1,108,650*89	3,3 84,8 10°4

												AT SI	TTI.EN	MENT.			
ARI	— . ба Тивік ат.	LD.			·						 	!			į .	} :	
From tanks.	From other sources	fital,	Number of irrigation, wells,	Number of artificial tanks	Number of plaughs.	Number of plough- eattle.	Arca under cr.ps.	Total area in cultiva- tion.	Total rea compied.	Total area.	'irrigat-	Area irrigat- ed from other sources,	ieria	Number of wells.	Number of ortificial tanks,	t of pleneirs	Numbe of plough cattle,
14	 !r !	15	17	19	10	3.1	21	23	21	24		26	27	28	3.7	30	31
Acres.	Acres	Acres.					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Actes.	Acres.	Λures.				
13,364'18	473 5	12,836.15	.73	367	2,285	0,126	21,126122	22,556°44	:5,8/9'43	70,293'02			2,516'36	43	114	1,672	6,7 6
16,690.69	1,8:43	6,59355	20	1,:,6	3 964	9,935	39.375'81	475 ⁸ 73 ⁷ 75	46,475 55	88,286:33		!	370 13	52	206	2,275	4,152
5,320'53	342117	5,062190	178	734	3,167	8,08	49,052' 59	} _52,511'63	95,570°33	02 174 10	! !	·	6,0115	113	135	1,933	9,06
18,172'50	272 5	i8 445105	13	160	3,128	\$.748	27 4(3'23	; 37552C140	77/21/8/55	95,824'63			2, 488'70	24 	394	3,322	8,119
52.547'87	1,28,7	! 	39¢	2 257	11,744	22,87/	139,020 85	146,461'27	174.328116	146,57 ⁹ *17			6,065'34	212	850	E,202	\$3,10
DARI,					' 	:								<u> </u>			
5,947'05	165' ń	, ⁴¹ 113 tī	17	179	1,162	5,466	12,284 09	13,563 17	15,750'20	7139,318'43		ĺ	440.77] 3	95	893	3,094
4 29 97	7: 0	503 53		12		379	1977-43	1,771.78	1,.74°13	45,771'10		ļ .	114'12	tó	9	90	34
583135	3.3	385.38		25	133	253	257.44	1,109'99	1,260°,31	2-,618-99			11'50		11	01	23
1,1 76'6 0	1 i 40	; 1,129'50	6	53	255	\$67	2,081'25	2,223 10	3,103*35	19,767'22			255.58	2	1 . 34	138	55
77'32		77'32		3	· 5	,6	90 75	93.20	147.40	1,404'05					3	36	14;
1,217'54	.41	1,218:15	,	85	357	820	1,077 37	2,303.67	2,545.63	17,244'68			24'37	5	17	127	49
243,00	17:3	54 5 122	,	٠,	22)	504	329 07	B 14'37	912'43	10,884'65			 ···		9	30	,
745.08	. 43	749'01		80	350	799	880:03	1,149783	1,231'39	19,564.83	ļ . 		6.9	2	25	73	15
354'85	•••	: 154183		93	315	552	2,139.89	2,326'55	; a,387'£1	\$5,685152			o:65 i		14	155	52
4 c7*68	21'43	439'11	3	35	/21	270	1,230*57	1,367.15	1,565-28	2,419'21		•11	64'10	!	: 8	73	35
273.26	3.20	176.45		17	\$0	137	£15-38	827'15	1,158.48	1,844'54		•••	163,2 3	!	: 6	37	
1,127'43	41.00	1,172'52	1	50	3c8	596	2,841*51	2,951'73	3,336-74	18,245'23		! !	204.02	j .	28	186	82
630.08	1 70	033'78	4	40	104	540	1,528189	1,640'09	2,019.81	10,758:07			13.55		16	63	24
2,731*28	51.6	a, 782°64	,	1 25	5,81	1,398	3,243773	3,602171	3,815.03	33,527*88		} 	318.91		39	2,58	87
1,136'79	1 - 24	1,156'73	,	54	27.8	<u>ç</u> 62	2,500°G0	* 596'32	2,977'23	13,894°60]		132.30		15	. 224	101
730,20		720'30		43	132	110	1,521-85	1,678:67	1,517-90	4,403.67			100,00	1	6	122	33
2,167*82	61.72	*.235'54	13	115	557	1,345	4,531°¢6	4.664 65	5,056 67	16,438.40			492'04		37		1,21;
493*46	1135	. 507°31	8	44	1-3	3 6 0	1,159'91	1,151'00	 - 1,31 ⁵ 74	8,571'04			18:47	1	19	85	27
509'97	15	610'12	1	 ²⁵	l 114 İ	250	765-25	770°6c	, 785:73	8,004.50			348, 38		11	47	1-0
443'70	1,13	443'93	1	31	{ '	250	763°58	704:33	759 ⁻ 84	9,751'39	! !	[[34.63		•	21	16;
19,594'90	624.18	10,217.58	64	1,250	6,588	10,639	42,616 57	46,693*37	52,531'62	436,479*25	 		a,569'51	30	385	3,114	11,197
73,143'77	1,914115	14.057132	35:	3,645	1 1,372	4°,5×	181,537 42	193,161'64	224,863*78	783,057 72	 :		6,634'85	742	1,275	11,325	41,2-7
249,956'51	6,011 26	,55,9 7 8'27	2, 206	13,943	£1,384	1 78,078	187,782134	828,1-26.78	037,947 SI	2095,868*46			15,199'7	981	3 ,5 73	46,674	150,51

										<u> </u>			T PRES
					Held by M	aiguzars.		Held by makby		Held by re Gran	venue-free itees.	Held by a occupancy	
No.	Name of g gamine	roup and lavi.		As sir.	Other than	Total.	Area of total leased.	No. of holdings,	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area
1				.3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
 			-	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.		Acres,		Acres.		Acre
												BHA	NDA
1	Pauni Haveli			3,048.01	1,014*28	4,063° 29	376:30	149	1,661*22 (a) 550*12	5	42*75	66	1,16
3	Do. Chauras	**.		£,677°50	1,938*37	7,615.87	\$80.30	471	5,840°71 (a) 878°08	34	237.29	454	6,68
3	Adyal	***		4,831.78	1,095*68	5,977*46	818*86	72	1,106*67 (4) 337*43	ľ	8.21	131	2,00
4	Silli Manegaon			6,227:33	1,081*35	7,308.68	974.81	£12	1,895'98 (a) 163'06	2	4'54	223	3,61
5	Tumsal	•••		12,950*68	2, 183.79	15, 234'47	2,045.85	442	7.414°08 (a) 1,124°32	5	5 3:8 7	1,098	14,17
6	Chakaheti			6,716'99	1,629.24	8,346.23	1,026*10	130	1,983*54			455	3,31
7	Ambagath			6,191'42	1,839'12	8,030'54	797'47	79	1,0\$9,46 6,097,34			503	6,55
8	Bhandara	1-4		9, 026-49	1,699*\$0	10,735'99	1,404'09	175	(a) 495:36	9	193.86	558	9,76
	Total	for the Tahsil		54,7.30*30	12,581.33	67,311'53	£,113'78	1,720	27,058°go	56	539'82	3,488	47,39
						The second		1	30,131,01				
					ļ	TO SERVICE STATES							
			ļ			1 1/2	11 14 1						TIBO K
1	Katori			7,089*93	1,739*48	8,822.41	1,012'57	121	3, 259.85			553	5,5
2	Tirora	•••		10,954.66	2,323.62	13,378 28	1,463.00	394	5,771'28			688	7,3
3	Rampaili	• •		11,838*25	2.618*23	14,456 48	1,397.81	<u>β</u> 36τ	3,895'39	•	***	749	9,57
4	Chorkhamara	ere in almiant to	۰۰۰	3,833*25	1,177.78	5,011'03	578'68	133 54	3,112'91			131 36	7,41
5	Three Khalsa villag gaon Group.	es included in	, A	294"59	138 59	45.140	27*05		644*75				47
		Total Khalza		34,010*68	2,998°00	42,008.68	4,479*11	1,063	13,684.18		*	2,157	24,34
													TIRO ZA
1	Warad	***		4,057.84	630'10	4,659.94	1,119'25	39	1,008:36			261	4,6
3	Gangejhari	•••	•••	204.00	183*41	425.47	26.02	τ	149*90	•			
J	Kamtha	•••		6,984.68	1,396.35	8,381'03	1,606*80	53	885.19			460	5,89
4	Dangurli Phulchur	***		303*99	1,841'51	439'93	1,663*30	 90	****		•••	24 480	6, 12
5 6	Sauli-Dongargaon	•••		1,506.68	532.18	2,038.87	263.39		1,347*95		··· 	16	5,
7	Phukimeta		***	436*37	82.13	\$18.20	79.78						
8	Palkhera	•••		1,766*47	651.84	2,418:31	258.35	33	420.63			49 -	7
9	Malpuri	•••		299*49	57*73	357*22	80.14				·	-11	
10	Amgaon Nansari	***		4,246.50	1,009.23	5,755.73	532'94	23	984'99			168	3,51
11	Bijli			886*41 3,497*45	888*70	1,109°18	172.80 585.45	. 27	326'97			100	1,01
13	Purada			1,098.21	702.68	1,800.89	230.43	28	545°79 589°28			26	49
14	Darekasa		•••	693'88	200.01	990*49	88.03				***		
15	Salekasa	•••		541*36	197*63	738.50	33'54	1	7'45				
15	Tirkhedi	•••		*1,088-24	293*01	1,381.23	196.63	1	61,10			5	1:
	Tot	tai Zemindari		37,932'95	9,121.83	47,054.78	6,936.87	334	5,457'67			r,694	23,37
								I	I	I		S	

			. — -					l				ET:LEMENT			
	orupancy acts.	Held by Tenants of superior class in		ordinary ants.	or by p	verme-free civileged ants.	Total occupied	Held by Malgu- zars,	Held by Malik- makbuza.	Held by reve- rue-free Grantees.	Held by obsolute- occupancy Tenants.	lleld by occu- pancy Tenants.	Held by ordinary Tenants.	As grant trom Malguzars,	
No. of holding∎,	Area	crdinary Tenant- right	No. of holdings.	Area.	As grant from Mai- gurars,	In fieu of	area.	Area,	Aren,	Arta.	Area,	Area.	Area.	Area,	Total Occur pied area.
13	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	31	33	23	24	25	15	27	38
	Actes.	Acres.		Acres,	Acres.	Асгеь,	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
lahsi	L.	, 1		1			ļ	į	; ;	Ì		} ! !	i i		
497	i . 5,691°Sz	1,08,109	Č19	6.734'86	169°98	139.00	31,311,21	4,13019;	[1,0 03'5;	487'35	1,032' 40	4,010'70	(0,994°18	ļ <u></u>	33,464135
1,374	15,787'54	3,364°57	345	4,108'43	325",73	92'54	44,935'75	0,612'7:1	6,131'58	1,303'82	8,147'63	10,350'41	13,595'42	l 	45,141'44
	' - 5,815'rs	1,535'30	760	! ! 8,26: '37	175'06	71*07	25,318 ⁻ 17	ĺ	: 	143'36	3.006.59	3,504'91	9,610-15		¥3,576°53
156	1	3,012,31	958	9,586*44	307:77	26.23	35,633.62		2.074'72	40*00				 I	
	;				!		1	j	1		4.770*47	4,846'-);	13,803.85	· [32,241'30
	34.979'35	3,7841.4	1,042	10,653'91	349'60	33,81	1	12,713'75	9,776 . 6	187°03 	18,131*34	15,726'30	19,493'94		, 76,028°32
	9,109,33	4,750'70	1,653	0,278'45 i : 11,939'14	148°58 297°32	23°25	31,556'47 48,185'54	5,319'65	1,986°60	 11'38	3,378 87	4,093'51	5,633'87	J	20,622'51
	31'901,42	3,111110	717	11,917.67	184.31	95'15	03,567.84	0,:83:50	6,3an*ho		8,437'60 12,751'13	5,812'13	13,980°87 22,865°25	9'31	55,936°07
	i						£3	916	(a) 18'12	3.					
9,680	10v 799''3	21,612'So	ó,895	67,479'25	1,057'90	500*3\$	348,114,32	58,311'co	29,530.44 (a) 15°12	3,530*61	60,756'02	60, 347 '76	109,195'53	9'31	(30,714,30
LEHA!	' T.										<u></u>				
A.	.				 			ded.					: 		
1,906	15. 07 3	2,580'40	1,389	6'112.00	62.78	8.01	42,626' 5 2	the of	- 1775	1	5,600'44	7.097.87	12,447'95		56,324°74
2,360 3,278	15 729 76 25, 101 18	2,97;*03 5.587*34	1,350	15,170'89	313'03 i	3.71 2.01	50,400'77 70,302'54	13,561'57	5,951 80	:	8,590°98	7,072'51	20 519'24		53,182 '46 69,60 8'41
977	71 49 44	1,/17'48	834	5,093'36	45'94		21,525125	4.378 37	2,256,93	14.75	1,760'11	3,313,13	12,543'07		32,568'36
116	59 3 160	324 87	73	497'70	3'47	3'14	3,270'63	233"47	642*3;	•••	515'12	504*06	738'01		2,813*43
8,646	60. 631	13,457'12	5,803	42,038-09	743'15	1;'12	206,6175'36	37,181 74	14,654'57	14'75	29,044'16	\$1,165,08	72,13280		184,407'40
PAHSI	L.) 		~					· ,		j		
ARI.					í							}	į		
1	1237*31	1,887'01	910	1 -	142'26		30,815°29	5,180'93	1,903,44	i	5.157.76	5,700114	10,254'27	i	28,207 35
3,141	#13162 13 ₁ 1-2123	26 00 \$1052'04	105	805'40 13,459'\$4	17*93 :		1,654133 55,942104	304,01	125'40	" i		31,01	607°C0	• •	1,148'07
20	1.9'08	157'\$1	18	163,51	45'09		1,338-60	10,242'03 428'00	003.01	*** 1	7,562'48 497'15	5,215'36 50 fo	342.50	!	40,570'30
9,174	21,111'61	5.715,21	2.337	19,361'40	297'74	S'.35	66,119*77	10.540*63	2,592.88	[7,945 71	7,365'11	2-,717:23	. !	56,565-55
190 6g .	1, 17,36	: 49 -80		3,705*35			8,364*:5	r,o32*3N		i	810.30	346.32	3,30711		5,478 56
120 i	5 6'78 	\$93, 6 0	148 57 5	865:39 4,206:50	1°33 59'22		1,051°S1	7/3*70 1.788*5%	402.11		 1,411*81	84.22	5,041'50		1,458'90
18	221.54	54'65		1,141 16			1,761 57	206°=ÿ		····			336'24		544*93
935	7,864.88	2,507°90	3,195		375'82	9	29,375*47	4,046*42	1,103.18		3,432.01	3,710'45	12.060 75	1	23,252101
371 570	2,44,174 5,6 1191	,62°47 1,601°58		1,405'0 6	95°53 186°17		6,862 37	1,010'00	551 -6 5		1,030*75	1,632*45	1,502'65 1	- !	5,527*51
124	1,40159	475"14	550	3,903:28			8,732*19	3,636-51 573'51	813°52 624°15	!	1,005.78	375'04	6,021'51 2,433'94		1 3,991 '5 0 5,013 '4 9
39	8:113	23170	734 l	3,127'05	75'52		4, 292*19	128'51		}	17,04		220 '88	. !	367'63
5	4,110	48'82	275	2,811'23			3,675'37	321*43	1				0.53112		682 18
04	7+3 1.6	139'82	#38 i	1,630 30	, 26'ct		4,101'89	665 15	80.38		140*55	161.10	1,393.84	·· .	2,441*15
8,419	7 6,1 70 50	17,966'05	10,416	82,731*09	1,538.19	11'35	257,501*03	41,471,25	9.360 36		32,090,21	26,841'68	96,186'74		203,956-24
	(37-453147		134,769'18					1		-1	-1			1

				_				At Pr	ERINT.				
No.	Name of group a	ind 2-imind-2:			Held by M	alguzars		lield b mukb	v Malik- 1725.	Held by re Gran	venne-fræ ntces.	Held hy occupaucy	absolute- v Tenants
				As zir.	Other than sir.	Total.	Area of tetat leused,	No. cf holdings.	Arca.	No. of holdings,	Агеа.	No. of holdings,	Area.
ſ		a '		3	4	5	6	?	8	y	16	11	13
				Acres,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,		Acres.		Acres,		Acres. SAKOL KHA
1	Nawegaen Bundh			5,185'93	1,521*(3	6,707*95	1,135'85	113	1,54 0'48	8 ¦	104'61	102	g26'81
3	Lakhni			8,483*45	2,747'44	11,230'39	1,253'45	204	3,38,5109			604	6,316.53
3	Lakhandur	***		9,185'52	1,147*13	\$1,33 3 :05	\$,602'50	5?7	\$,476'87 (4) 1,940'46	31	140'57	641	8,579*07
4	Sakəli	•••		p*815.70	3,711.00	11,554'25	1,537'75	193	1,416.98			759	2,972'04
	} ! i	Total Khalsa		g1,6,815	Q,127°59	40 825°75	5.525'50	1,086	30,320'32	50	311.15	1,706	19,254'46
	; ;					-18	Ma						BAKOL!
t	Chichgath Palaudur	***	•••	7,277'65	2,560'64	5,835*29	283'44	§ 3	235'97			26	466124
2	Palasgaon	***	•	365.63	a£4°67	620 69	32'53					•…	
3	Rajoli	***	•	53816a	93'18	416'78	\$3,00	1	95.26		•	4	46.18
4	Mahagaon			232.82	103,00	385.81	101'68	3	65.41			18	431.36
5	Kanhadgaon			85'53	26*32	113'45						•	
6	Deori-Kisheri	*14	•••	788'02	£78°55	1,352'97	3 171'63	6	124,07			, 5	87'27
7	Salegaon			348*55	337,19	625 71	1 19'70	***					
8	Bhagi			598'ës	390'47	F,475*09	43'19				•••	1	25'39
9	Chichewada .			378'43	545'04	9 3 2°47	1 13°56		h e		•	3	84.11
10	Chikhli .			108.31	98'37			7	97'01	[•	đ	155'88
11	Palangaon			53'70	R5'74	E75'44	8.01			.**		7	273'17
13	Gond-Umri			65 3* 71	170'51	829'22	:	8	B5'97	1		15	71.20
13	Umri			531 ⁻¹ 9		699'13	1					2	57'13
4	Dalli .					1,323'10		36	779 19	1		4	356'84
15	Arjuni ,			752738		1,:97:85	:	3	73' ^R £			13	334.03
16	Khajri			180:53	נכיקים	294'43	,	15	387:32	.		6	255.08
17	Dawa			1,4~4*93	371'69		111.03	15	74*43			ĵ8	309*40
18	Tudmapuri	••		310,60		1,776 62						,	179'88
19	Khairi	•		320-51	155.98	465-85	i			į		3	108.82
30	Jambhii			225'63	77128 10315 2	30,181	55'25	1	7'14			3	153'97
						531'14	. 5/101						
	Tet	al Zamuidael		11,701.21	7,730*13	19,432'04	t,448'45	71	; 3, 030'93			160	3,086.85
	Total con	т. Таныг		43,31977	16,858 02	0= ,3 57 ⁻ 79	6,987*98	1,157	12,851'24 (a) 1,946 46	3;	311.18	1,866	32,381.31
	TOTAL FOR THE	DISTRICT		170,073 60	46 359*18	216,632*78	26,513'74	4,274	60,051'99 (a) 5,605'47	95	8;1:00	9,235	117,492'80

			-									AT SETTLES	ISNT,		·····
Held by o	ccupancy ante.	Held by Tenants of superior	Ten	crdinary ants.	Held by re or by pr Ten:	venue-free ivileged ants.	Total	ileld by Maigu- zais.	Held by Malik- makbuza,	Held by reve- nue-free Grantees	Held by absolute- occu- pancy Tenants,	Held by occu- pancy Tenants,	Held by crdinary Tenants	As grant trom Malguzars,	
No. of holdings,	Area.	class in ordinary Tenant- right.	No. of holdings.	Aren.	As grant from Maigu- sar,	In licu of service.	occupied area.	Azea.	Area.	·Arca,	Area.	Alea,	Area.	Azea.	Total cccu- pied area.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	31	23	14	15	26	27	18
TAHBI SA.	L. Actes,	Acres.		Acres,	Acres,	Acres.	Actes,	Астен.	Acres,	Actes,	Acres.	Acres.	Acies.	Acres,	Acres.
474	3,637'4	3,054'39	1,410	8,705*59	60 94	31.20	23,830'93	6,119.77	1,517'98	284'11	2,123'95	2,675°Ç6	13,145'65		45,879°43
1,444	13,593'67	3,509'87	1,611	13,840'85	340'53	40'34	51,858'70	9,895'15	3,431'00	ç. 15	8,620.67	7,416'21	1P,607'57		46,973'85
1,971	20,831'67	5,009*81	1,417	11,303.31	603' 27	134.20	65,435'18	9,417'08	6,604'25	1,216'31	11,042'73	13,215'33	35,064'73		¢5, 570°33
1,065	6,460*66	3,038.70	2,180	11,892'11	168.13	44'10	38,436'97	9,006'72	11231.00	13*95	4,114*57	3,727'14	15,141'17	,,,	33,914.55
4,954	44,513'94	13,613'67	6,608	47,741'76	1,174.70	301.64	180,552'88	34,538'79	13,364.13	1,533'63	25,901'93	16,039'64	71,960'11		1;2,318:16
TAHSII DARI.	¦	 					_ 1	£753h							 ~
306	1,713'75	999*34	1,979	31,503176	169'93	0,18	32,015'46	3,135,03	155'45		600'32	545'91	10,729*43		15,266'30
17	178'91	84'43	330	1,732*57	77'35	9* 59	1,703 CÓ	444'50				41'95	687-63		1,174'13
6	77*40	44'85	133	1,186'68	26:46	0,81	1,208 73	315.30	97.69		86:37	6,00	757'95	.,,	1,365* 38
51	373'85	311'47	156	s85*5\$	27°5g	8,21	1,590'33	490'55	65,00		580'92	377'10	1,589'75		3,103*33
			6	10,01]		129*35	15.02		141			121'35		147'40
93	843'17	281'24	355	4,133'43	8.95		4,845'02	516'57	137'36		84*49	440'73	1,369.63		a,548'68
24	165'9 s	113"31	219	1,533'07	10'07		3,534°15	6/13	Ä		67*44		775'86		912'43
35	191,31	172'99	355	3,818.50			4,688'28	371'67		;	25.20	151	914,03	141	1,231'39
24	304'97	162°51	225	1,636'61	13.62		3,115,33	194'54	!	··· ;	98'85	286.44	1,707.68		1,387'51
30	3 56'79	161.13	63	518189	17.65	11.26	1,445'64	144'75	104'85		171-10	150*30	994*38		1,565*38
4	27 .70	33'10	53	430, 14			944'74	366.02		;	389167	91*31	311.22		1,158.28
29	271'14	33 0'06	190	1,436°53	17'22	3"15	2,944*88	1,521*45	103,01	j	145°Sa	325'40	1,541*08		3,336'74
37	411'48	105'17	733	884*75	45'77	12,43	2,317*14	526.37			103,12	104'50	T,154'79		2,018'81
115	944'61	502.81	779	3,074'40	180*73	oĽ*t	6,963*97	1,082'17	786*14	,	236,12	37*55	1,67761		3,810.63
70	1 25 179	317:57	183	1,193'97	o*35 :	4'75	3,437*28	1,020,33	₹5"45		265.33	330,10	1,355'03		3,977:33
57	497'16	\$31'5 2	6:	3 80°2 4	7*15		2,053*37	251'64	366.38	!	a00.63	346°ga	685'48	1 ••• i	1,811'90
140	1,315'59	415'45	351	1,864'69	101'76	12'17	\$,772*10	1,753*74	65:25		398128	694'43	2,133'97	• j	5,056-67
1 9	239'90	101.46	81	637°CI	2.0g	3*14	1,631733	345,10			181'95	39.33	649*4		1,218'74
23	176*06	108.19	93	282°70	24,03	3,11	1,106'86	\$53'74	7-60	 	111'87	25'31	3B8-31		786-7 3
27	93'33	8;123	74	377'50	6.40		1,043-62	333.10	 	1 	373'S1	57.06	195.81		759*84
1,015	9,500'88	4,478-69	\$,809	44,748'82	740*50	17'79	84,096*49	13,078'15	3,054*95		4,083'62	3,653.31	19,661.68		53,531'61
5,9 6 9	\$4,024'81	18,001'36	11,417	93,430'58	1,915'20	379"43	364,649*37	47,616.88	14,419°28	1,533'53	29,035*55	29,622'85	101,611.79		224,859'78
32,724	309,751' 40	72,557'33	35.533	86,739'02	6,154*44	910*28	1,076,150.5	1 184,551*4	67,959'7 (a) 18'13	5 4,084*9	9 149,875'9	148,251.3	379,136'86	9.31	933,947.81

			Ат	LAST SETTLEME	NT.			AT	разьянт Язтть	E M N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	
	Name of group and zamipdari,	Malik- makhuza,	Absolute- occupancy,	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik- makbuza.	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
_	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	II	12
1]	HANDA
		Rs., a. p.	Rs. 2. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 2. p.	Rs. 2, p.	Rs. 2. p.	Rs. a. p.	Ra, 2. p.	Rs. a.
,	Pauni Haveli	1,457 1 4	1,605 9 6	a,643 6 5	5,145 1 3	9,394 1 3	1,176 11 0 (4) 380 5 6	1,215 2 9	4,267 13 7	6,368 I3 O	11,851 13
,	Do. Chauras	6,332 5 7	7,983 10 3	9,668 # 13	10,076 15 4	27,727 12 4	5,794 8 2	6,702 4 0	17,338 5 8	† 7,627 · O IO]]1,667 10
-	20, 0,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		'				(a)i,047 9 0			9,137 1 9	16,318 15
3	Adyal	814 7 10	2,510 9 0	2,989 3 0	6,036 10 6	11,536 6 6	(a) 131 9 D	1,726 14 0	5,355 0 0	, , , i, i	
4	Silli Manegaon	1,211 (3	3,672 2 0	3,424 6 II	7,975 7 10	15,071 0 9	8,122 4 9 (a) 85 15 4	3,018 8 4	8,780 5 7	6 10,576 15 4 c 10,636 15 4	\$ 33,375 13 6 99,435 13
5	Tumsal	7,916 12 6	26,183 6 0	12,602 1 7	14,309 9 1	43,095 0 B	6,570 2 3	13,013 4 11	28,562 4 7	14,350 14 9	6 49,936 E
			, ,	Ì			(a) 2,084 15 0	100	7,111 4 0	6 5,566 14 \$	à 16,419 11
6	Chakaheti	1,113 14 3	3,578 5 0	J,904 6 0	J,863 7 4	11,346 1 4	1,050 14 3	3,519 9 3		£ 5,090 14 B	£ 10,549 11
7	Ambagath	754 5 11	6,081 0 11	3,539 15 0	7,324 13 3	* 17,258 13 1	731 15 7	5,108 11 7	9,321 11 1	6 10,729 10 3 6 10,826 6 8	\$ 25,250 to
8	Bhandara	4,416 5 7	9,081 11 8	8,476 4 10	13,195 10 7	30,75\$ 11 1	4,121 7 6	7,637 6 7	17,334 0 4	13,541 1 4 613,640 13 4	\$ 38,513 8 c 38,614
	Total for the Tahai;	24,026 6 3	50,696 6 3	47,247 14 7	67,288 11 .3	1,65,245 0 0	21,297 14 1	41,951 13 4	92,293 22 10	6 77,888 8 4	61,13,133
	10,000			4/5-4/ -4 /		h, alla de	(a)1,830 5 10			¢ 80,049 11 8	TIRO
			!								K
1	Katori	1,753 6 0	5,681 5 6	6,430 5 0	8,8st 5 9	20,003 0 3	1,601 g \$	4,897 4 4	6 19,742 14 3 5 12,746 1 3	6 11,643 1 0 6 11,907 14 0	6 29,551 3
,	Rampaili	1,403 15 9	10,617 2 0	11,333 14 0	1 17,898 11 0	39,849 11 0	3,167 1 5	8,008 13 1	34,847 15 0	b 21,332 9 7	\$ 54,980 S
		-11-3.3	10,017	11,333 14 0	1	14-64			17,917 14 B	E 33,048 9 7	à 37,883 15
3	Tirora	\$,047 E2 4	7,703 3 6	5,907 4 9	14,356 8 11	27,967 0 2	4,929 11 2	6,910 6 4	1 17,937 14 8	¢ 13,465 0 9	# 38,803 S
4	Chorkhamara	3,10 6 5 0	1,508 14 0	2,559 13 1	7,033 8 10	11,102 3 11	1,956 6 9	7,351 5 0	8,244 15 3	6 8,165 to 8	6 17,755 11
5	Three Khalea vill	115 8 0	237 12 0	\$12 12 O	288 4 D	760 12 0	131 0 0	311 13 0	584 5 9	5 794 12 0 6 795 3 0	\$ 1,590 13 \$ 1,591 4
	Amgaon Group, Total Khalsa	11,536 15	25,750 4 0	36,464 0 10	48.108 6 6	1,00,61211 4	10,915 11 11	22,070 8 9	b64,348 0 9	b 54,991 12 O	1,41,409 g c 1,41,907 d
			-5//30 4 0		1-135	, , , , , ,			664,351 3 9	50,470 4 0	
-				4							TIRC
,	Wasad	j,odi 8 o	4,326 1 0	4,878 8 0	6,843 4 0	16,046 13 0	624 8 0	4,070 15 0	12,172 9 6	7,830 2 0	24,073 10
,	Gangejhari	75 0 0	4,520 1 0	11 14 0	137 6 o	349 2 0	150 0 0		Batai. 208 8 0	387 14 0 619 4 0	387 3 897 3
3	Kamtha	661 8 0	6,630 15 0	3,857 5 4	15,968 6 0	20,456 10 4	658 4 0	5.010 8 8	16,600 15 o Balai,	21,114 14 8 283 0 0	42,825
4	Dangurli		48g o o	32 0 0	298 D O	717 0 0	+*****	347 0 0	133 5 4	325 2 8	805
5	Phulchur	1,798 5 10	6,877 8 0	ნ,007 0 8	17,333 11 4	30,218 5 0	975 11 7	5,609 9 6	19,522 7 8 Batai.	33,480 E5 8 375 8 0 3,346 3 0	47,613 395
	Saoli Dongargaon	******	181 12 0	83 12 0	984 8 0	1 2,350 0 0	22011	140 8 0	738 2 0 450 2 0	692 12 0	3,124 1
2	Phukimeta Palkhera	 381 J o	1.000.11.0	40 1 0	311 13 0 2,663 2 3	361 14 0	438 1 0	523 0 0	Batai. 3,113 7 0	36 4 0 5,060 0 0	26 7,695
9	Malpuri	Joj J O	1,000 18 0	359 13 0	107 12 0	107 17 0			144 0 0	688 4 0	832
10	Amgaon	706 8 a	8,554 0 4	1,432 5 5	6,930 4 10	11,923 10 7	655 1 6	1,856 13 4	6,278 4 6 Batai.	10,978 6 0 81 9 0	19,113
	Nanzari	166 8 o	701 13 0	1,077 0 0	845 0 0	2,623 11 0	1ç1 a ç	669 13 0	3,119 5 3 Batai.	1,847 1 a	4,636
12	Bijli	161 7 0	472 9 6	665 2 0	3,133 13 0	4,271 8 6	253 6 o	494 15 6	4,139 13 9 Batai,	7,503 IS 0 74 8 0	21,228 12 74 8
11	Purada	178 83 0	393 6 o	140 3 0	789 2 8	1,320 10 8	166 S O	212 6 0	52 0 0	1,757 0 6	1,036 11
14	Darekasa ,,		180		17 12 0	19 4 0	300		Batai.	I I O	783
45 x6	Salekssa Tukhedi	3 0 0 15 1 0	 58 15 3	68 8 o	98 0 0 465 3 6	98 0 0 593 9 9		56 15 3	446 4 0 Batai.	1,319 12 0 17 14 0	1,822 1
ļ	Total Zamindari	5,204 13 10	23,0,5 3 I	19,658 7 5	1156,939 15 7	(1,00,194, 20 2	4,001 6 8	18,988 7 3	65,956 5 8 Batai Total	1,198 0 0	171,365 6 1,198 c 1,73,464 6
- 1		16,741 19 11	. — — —	46,112 8 5			14,927 2 0	41,061 0 0	4 1 10 204 6 5	# 1,41,310 S (

Details not forthcoming to the Settlement Misl of Maura Ghorpad, hence R2. 312 are added here.

1.a) Government property. (b) Excluding batai. (c) Including batai.

† Includes R3. 72 which have been added to tir with tenant on account of subsequent changes.

Malik- makhuza. 13 TAHBIL. Rs. B. P. 1,46034 0 (a) 422 13 0 (b) 1,178 12 0 804 8 0 (a) 243 13 0 (b) 245 15 0 (c) 215 8 0 (d) 215 8 0	Absolute-occupaccy. 14 Rts. a., p. 1,230 0 0 2,129 2 0 2,129 2 0	Re. a. p. 5,150 8 0 20,500 1 0 6,268 11 0	Ordinary. 16 Rs. 2. p. 6,991 8 0 8,016 3 0	Total. 17 Re. 2. p. 23,373 0 0	Malik- makbura, 18	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total,
TAHBIL. Ra. a. p. 1,46014 0 (a) 423 13 0 6,063 13 0 (4) 1,178 13 0 804 8 0 (a) 433 13 0 1,155 8 0	Rs. a, p. 1,330 0 0 8,224 0 0 2,129 2 0	Re. a. p. 5,150 8 o	Re. a. p. 6,991 8 0	Re. 2. p.		29	20	31	12
Ra, B. P. 1,46014 0 (a) 42213 0 6,661 12 0 (a) 1,178 13 0 804 8 0 (a) 183 13 0 1,136 8 0	3,234 0 0 3,139 2 0	5,150 8 o	6,991 8 0		Rs. 3 2	i	·		
1,46014 0 (a) 422 12 0 6,962 12 0 (a) 1,178 12 0 804 8 0 (a) 185 12 0	3,234 0 0 3,139 2 0	5,150 8 o	6,991 8 0		Rs. s =		}		
(a) 433 13 0 6,063 13 0 (a) 1,178 13 0 894 8 0 (a) 183 13 0	8,224 0 0 2,129 2 0	20,596 z o		13,371 0 0	·	Rs. a. p.	Ra. a. p.	Ra, a. p.	Ra. a. p.
894 8 0 (a) 583 19 0 11536 8 0	3,139 3 0		8,016 3 0		1,741 6 0 (a) 428 14 0	1,085 3 0	5,241 13 0	5,523 12 0	12,851 12 0
(a) s#3 13 0 1,135 B 0		6,268 13 0	}	36,836 4 0	7.773 8 0 (a) 1.277 10 0	8,773 JI O	21,569 5 0	7,249 9 0	37,585 a o
7,535 B 0	3,583 8 a	1	10,163 7 0	18,661 4 0	1,091 1 0 (a) 150 1 0	2,431 2 0	6,403 10 0	9,657 9 0	18,492 f o
(a) 216 8 0 i		Ia,483 3 0	11,430 15 0	†#5,496 Q O	1,893 14 0	3,909 3 0	10,870 9 0	10,232 0 0	25,011 12 0
	15.587 3 0	96,050 6 0	16,082 B o	37,715 1 0	(a) 98 6 0 0,193 1 0	17,051 B 0	27,275 9 0	14,458 10 0	\$8,75g g s
(a) 3,365 0 0					(a) 1,326 7 0				
1,409 6 0	4,150 11 0	8,914 14 0	6,308 13 6	*19,384 6 6	1,919 13 0	4,252 4 0	8,926 e o	5,743 7 0	18,991 11 0
845 13 9	6,105 4 0	11,573 B o	11,953 7 8	a9,69a g 8	949 15 0	6,242 9 0	11,756 8 0	10,582 5 0	28,581 6 •
5,043 4 0	9,140 14 0	19,998 15 0	14,59\$ 6 o	43,935 3 0	5,803 0 5	9,631 4 0	19,587 6 0	12,415 0 0	41,793 10 0
36,193 9 9 (a) 3,166 13 0	50,515 10 0	1,09,035 1 0	85,549 4 2	2,45,092 15 2	30.385 15 0 (a) 3.427 8 9	53,437 10 0	1,11,800 13 0	76,854 13 0	2,42,093 3 0
PAHSIL.				VENS		1			
	5,883 4 0	14,971 B o	13,448 14 0	33,303 10 0	2,471 7 0	5,436 5 0	16,012 3 0	19,018 12 0	34,477 4 0
s,697 10 0 1	10,494 3 0	29,883 3 0	22,670 4 D	63,047 8 0	3,558 9 0	11,556 11 0	39,574 13 0	21,265 4 0	65,396 12 0
6,174 # 0	7,937 14 0	30,551 4 0	74.440 II 0	42,938 13 0	7.53t 12 O	8,693 4 0	21,733 13 0	14,193 3 0	44,620 4 0
		1		A. C.					
4,373 0 0	1,563 0 0	9,223 10 0	8,578 10 0	19,365 4 0	2,820 9 0	1*801 g o	9,600 14 0	7,843 19 0	19,346 H O
759 84 0	352 4 0	695 8 0	Bat a o	1,836 12 0	563 1 0	- 438 g o	760 5 0	617 11 0	1,816 g c
23.553 8 O 2	15,217 8 0	, 75,336 0 0	58,948 7 0	2,60,471 15 0	16,946 6 0	28,926 5 0	80,690 0 0	55,938 10 o	2,65,556 15 0
PAHSIL.									
) ARIS.									
	5.017 4 0	14,098 14 0	8,399 o a	27,515 2 0	3,044 4 0	5,680 B a	14,939 5 0	8,031 0 0	28,650 13 c
135 0 0	. ,	204 0 0	651 13 0	855 12 0	135 4 0		161 10 0	695 6 0	787 0 o
823 O O	0.088 to 0	19,541 JJ 0	33,160 B 0	48,799 14 0 900 8 0	2,059 3 0	6,739 6 0	20,812 3 0 193 3 G	32,050 B 0	49,595 J o
	6,718 1 0	93,127 14 O	25,396 B 0	\$5,242 B o	1,607 3 0	7,793 11 0	34,616 0 0	25,460 IS 0	57,370 to o
******	278 10 0	794 6 0	9,509 14 0	3,581 14 0		370 2 0	790 14 0	2,504 9 0	3,755 9 G
447 14 0	47.53.6	477 2 0	735 14 0	1,213 0 0	~ · · · ·		437 5 0	659 4 0	1,006 0 0
447 14 0	655 12 C	3,356 0 0	5,058 12 0 251 6 0	8,070 8 0 910 6 0	443 9 0	743 14 0	2,432 B 0	741 11 0	7,748 z o
Ì	2,5-6 2 0	7,460 15 0	11,055 1 0	33,031 0 0	545 0 0	3,896 8 o	7,987 15 0	13,014 7 0	33,898 14 c
317 0 0	85J 8 o	2,445 0 0	1,787 8 0	5,086 0 0	357 1 0	968 6 0	2,489 2 0	1,587 5 0	5,044 13 0
376 \$ 0	728 14 0	4,986 0 0	8,356 12 0	13,971 :0 0	537 7 0	917 11 0	5,053 4 0	7,483 13 0	13,454 19 0
333 4 0	3 91 3 0	741 2 0	2,044 0 0	3,077 4 0	3 ⁸ 5 8 0	317 2 0	789 11 0	1,865 3 0	6011, o o
3 B 0		22 E Q	967 3 0	989 10 0	3 10 0	******	21 4 0	958 1 0	1,019 5 6
£3 0 0	95 B o	554 4 0	1,468 2 0	7,117 14 0	92 1 0	127 8 0	590 11 0	1,574 5 0	2,093 8 c
4,752 8 0 23	3,615 14 0	97,174 5 G	54,781 12 0	1,95,572 15 0	6,212 2 0	96,465 7 0	81,518 2 0	91,478 5 0	1,99,461 14 0
18,306 0 0 40	p,833 6 0	1,51,500 5 0	1,53,731 3 0	3,56,064 14 0	23,157 8 0	55,391 19 0	1,62,210 2 0	1,47,416 15 0	3,65,018 13 0

^{*} Daducted Rs. 100 from the gross assets of Mauza Kerambi (No. 40) which represent water-rate collected by the malgurare and paid to the owners of the tank.

			Aτ	LANT SETTLEME	MT.			Ат	PRESENT SETT	LEMENT.	
Vo.	Name of group and Zamindari.	Maiik- makbuza.	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik- makbuza.	Absolute- occupancy.	Occupancy.	Ordinary,	Total.
1	1	3	4	S	6	1	8	9	10	11	13
1	Nawegaon Bandh .	Rs. a. p. 804 ú 10	Re. a. p. 1,938 6 0	Re. a. p.	Re. a. p. 8,311 7 11	Rs. a. p. 12,637 14 31	Ra, a, p. 804 3 2	Rs. a. p. 809 12 9	Rs. a. p. 3,133 14 6 Hatal.	Rs. a. p. 8,775 1 2 5 6 0	SAKOL Re. s. p. 12,718 12 5 \$ 6 0
3	Lakhni	1,745 13 6	7,476 15 5	5.779 1 7	12,130 14 9	25,386 15 9	1,704 3 5	6,346 8 2	13,113 6 7 Batai,	16,328 9 4 277 3 0	34,787 \$ 1
3	Lakhandur	. 5.022 9 9	8,827 14 5	2,619 10 2	15,080 O B	33,537 9 3	5,815 6 1	6,785 12 5	16,059 1 8 Batai,	14,389 0 10 111 0 0	38,133 14 11
4	Sakoli "	. 1,516 5 7	3,696 12 9	3,011 10 0	8,961 15 10	15,671 6 7	1,250 11 2	2,517 15 9			90,244 IX 3
	Totai Khalea	9,089 3 8	31,940 0 7	30 ₆ 808 6 g	44,485 7 3	87,233 14 6	9,574 7 10	† 16,460 Y I	37,152 6 10 Batai,	52,272 6 g 395 7 0 52,867 23 g	1,05,784 14 8 305 7 0 1,06,180 5 8
1	Chichgarh and Pa	70 \$ 5	343 14 6	255 21 2	2,925 8 31	3,545 7 7	69 \$ 5	272 9 9	1,150 12 0	5,760 8 0	SAKOL
1	landur. Palasgaon		1,,,11	665	272 0 0	273 6 5	<i></i>	,	54 4 0	324 4 0	7,243 #3 9 378 8 0
3	Rajoit	15 0 0	58 4 C	1120	219 8 0	279 8 0	15 0 0	32 4 0	41 4 0	412 9 0	486 I O
4	Mahagaon	43 8 0	323 8 c	310 1 7	1,189 0 0	1.721 9 7	43 8 0	228 8 0	Batai, 413 7 0 Balai,	1,107 14 0	3 0 0 1,739 13 0
5	Kanhadgaon			,,,,,,	41 43 0	42 12 0			Da:a),	780	780
6	Dearl-Kishori	77 0 0	50 0 0	153 8 0	504 5 0	707 13 0	77 0 0	50 0 0	415 8 0	1,125 14 0	7,591 đ c
2	Salegaon		11 8 0		154 4 0	165 12 0	*****		iso is o Batai.	450 8 0 3 11 0	\$71 4 0 3 11 0
8	Bhagi		900		231 3 0	240 2 0	******	900	136 8 0	1,000 10 0	1,155 2 0
و	Chichewada		27 0 0	73 0 0	232 10 0	430 10 0		22 0 0	104 6 0	542 2 0	668 8 o
10	Chikhii	47 0 0	64 4 3	6780	444 5 0	576 I 3	4: 0 0	45 4 0	170 8 0	444 5 0	660 2 0
11	Palasgaon		191 0 0	46 8 0	131 4 0	369 12 0		105 0 0	9 12 0	208 2 0	382 14 0
12	Gond-Umri	103 0 0	105 15 0	134 9 9	753 10 0	994 2 9	81 15 9	66 9 0	190 to 0	1,144 3 0	1,501 5 0
	Umti		41 8 0	79 0 6	569 20 0	690 z 6	-11-1-4	17 0 0	276 14 4	506 2 0	5 70 0 4
	Dain	431 10 0	95 8 0	34 9 0	754 4 0	873 12 0	410 0 0	55 0 0	423 2 0	1,407 15 0	1,886 1 0
15	Arjuni	40 ₪ ●	13 6 IO O	124 12 0	617 0 0	874 6 Q	40 O D	119 14 0	378 10 8 Batai.	1,035 3 0 6 0 0	1,533 11 8 6 0 0
	Khajri	388 g o	172 0 0	315 6 7	440 I2 a	838 2 7	388 8 g	13\$ 0 0	254 11 5	465 23 0	855 8 5
	Dawa	37 0 0	205 13 1	492 10 5	1,070 13 6	1,769 5 0	37 ° o	179 7 10	887 9 0 Batal.	1,600 at 3	2,667 12 1 O I 0
	Tudmapuri	******	48 0 0	39 O O	407 5 0	494 5 0	111-11	48 0 0	175 14 0	467 6 O	6 91 4 0
	Khairi	350	42 4 0	13 0 0	118 5 0	173 9 0	3 5 0	42 4 0	noy o o Batai.	331 0 0	48e 4 0 0 10 9
	Jambhli Total Zamindari	1.255 6 6	204 0 0	74 5 5	116 11 0	395 0 5		103 0 0	72 4 6	362 B o	4\$5 12 0
		1,255 5 5	2,026 0 10	2,210 3 10	11,295 E S	25,441 6 1	1,212 10 2	1,400 22 7	5,383 12 5 Batal.	18,863 1 3 13 15 0 18,877 0 3	\$5,647 IO 3 13 IS 0 \$5,661 9 3
	Total for the Tan- bil,	10,344 9 1	23,965 x 5	28,928 10 7	55,780 8 7	1,08,675 4 7	10,787 2 0	17,860 13 8	42,536 3 3 Batal Tetal	71,035 8 0 409 6 0 71,444 14 0	1,31,432 8 11 409 6 0 1,31,841 14 11
	TOTAL FOR THE	\$1,122 12 8	1,24,108 14 9	1,16,299 1 5	,29,107 9 10	69,827 10 0	49.832 7 11	1,09,873 11 0	2,65,133 6 6	2 00 274 5 10	6,56,24E 7 4

		As Reviseo.					As Deduced.		
Malik- makbuza.	Absolute- occupancy.	Оссирансу.	Ordinary.	Total.	Malik- makbuza,	Absolute- occupancy	Occupancy.	Ordinary,	Total.
17	24	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
SIL (KHAL	-SA).								
R2. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 987 4 o	Rs. a. p. 3,718 2 0	Rs. a. p. 10,473 4 0	Rs. a. p. • 15,078 20 0	Rs. 2. p. 1,553 9 0	Rs. a. p. 1,136 14 0	Ks. 2, p. 3,094 1 0	Rs. a. p.	Re. 2. p. 16,488 4 o
3,0\$ 0 2 0	7,648 10 0	14,500 8 0	18,083 ¢ o	40,341 11 0	2,337 3 0	8,237 1 0	15,459 4 0	17,330 9 0	41,026 14 0
7,33ú 12 0	8,500 0 0	20,949 0 0	16,039 2 0	45,578 2 0	8,190 6 a	9,452 15 0	33,498 4 O	15,800 8 0	47,751 13 0
3,355 4 0 4 54 8 0	2,849 10 0	\$,739 10 o	13,819 4 0	22,408 8 6	3,617 A O	3,113 6 o	6,274 6 0	14 670 11 0	24,064 7 0
11 955 ta n 4 54 8 0	10,075 8 0	45,016 4 0	58,415 3 0	* 1,23,406 I5 O	13,698 13 0	21,946 4 0	48,825 15 0	59,159 1 0	3,29,331 4 0
SIL (ZAMI	NDARIS).				2000 TO 100 N				
100 0 0	278 0 0	1,405 10 0	7,001 12 0	8,685 6 0	113 12 0	230 25 0	1,469 7 0	7,266 8 0	9,016 12 0
1,,,,,		93 2 0	423 12 0	515 (4 0		»	101 13 0	491 13 0	593 9 0-
30 0 0	35 8 0	39 4 0	496 13 0	571 8 0	23.15 0	ე6 8 o	45 3 0	549 0 o	633 11 0
61 0 0	168 0 0	412 0 0	1,363 10 0	1,942 10 0	83 9 0	148 6 0	414 12 0	1,365 9 0	3,938 tl o
40111-	• • • • •	10	800	8 0 0		*****		6 15 0	6 15 a
és o o	64 13 0	484 13 0	1,210 2 0	1,759 10 0	68 2 0	73 4 0	550 0	1,165 7 0	1,790 I: 0
		128 10 0	50 6 4 0	634 14 0		,	127 3 0	\$08 13 O	636 0 0
******	15 0 0	136 10 0	7,119 4 0	1,270 14 0	प्रमुख नयने	15 5 0	124 10 0	1,118 14 0	1,258 13 0
		114 14 0	610 4 D	747 6 0	141114	24 6 0	130 6 0	603 B 6	756 14 0
	22 4 0					57 2 0	155 10 0	489 8 0	702 4 0
55 o o	57 8 0	174 0 0	508 2 0	739 10 0	60 24 0		14 4 0	309 9 0	455 6 0
****	131 13 0	13 0 0	274 3 0	408 15 D	*****	131 9 0 60 B 0	223 4 0	1,284 8 0	1,568 4 0
99 0 0	68 14 0	205 2 0	1,315 6 0	1,509 6 0	101 5 0		303 6 0	507 15 0	950 1 0
	45 0 0	328 0 0	627 14 0	1,000 14 0	••••	40 t2 0	481 0 0	1,847 14 0	2,403 4 0
567 22 0	62 0 0	456 14 0	1,589 8 0	а,108 6 0	844 3 0		1	1,138 14 0	1,778 2 0
40 8 o	152 6 0	410 0 0	1,151 0 0	1,715 6 0	44 TO 0	331 5 0	417 15 0	56a 3 0	3,211 14 0
400 0 0	162 8 0	321 2 0	526 14 O	1,010 8 0	447 EO O	919 5 o	432 6 o	1,832 11 0	J.085 5 0
45 0 0	210 0 0	940 10 0	1,761 2 0	9,911 12 0	56 I O	249 2 0	1,003 8 0	+	1,038 10 0
	150 0 0	196 14 0	534 3 0	871 0 0	*****	245 4 0	318 5 O	575 1 0	
5 0 0	63 0 0	128 2 0	318 4 O	515 6 0	790	9860	354 4 0	323 11 0	576 \$ 0
	103 0 0	88 14 0	296 4 0	487 1 0		203 4 0	102 10 0	365 17 0	\$71 9 0
1,452 4 0	1,784 8 0	6,077 8 0	21,640 7 0	29,502 7 0	1,852 4 0	3, 098 II 0	6,470 14 0	22,383 7 0	30,953 • 0
13,411 0 0 (a) 54 8 0	21,860 0 0	51,093 12 0	80,055 10 0	* 1,52,909 6 o	15,550 14 0	24,044 15 0	54,696 13 0	81,543 8 0	1,60,284 4 0
57,840 9 9 (#) 3,421 5 0	2,22,809 U O	3,13,629 3 0	3,19,329 1 2	7,54,067 3 2	73,531 13 0	z,39,874 5 O	3,28,707 11 0	3,05,814 4 0	7,67,396 4 0

TABLE VI-A.—Details of Rates per occupied acre at which payments of Ryots fall.

		AT FORM	FR SETT	LEMENT.		i	AS BL	FORE REV	ision.		AS	REVISED	AT RE-S	ETTLEME	ENT.
			Tens			 	;	TENA	NTS.			1	TENAL	¢18.	
Assessment Group and Zamindari.	Malik-					Malik- mak-		i	 [_	Mairk- mak-	Absolute-		1	Ī
	mak- buzus.	Absolute- occu- pancy.	Occu- pancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	p:1248.	Absolute- cecu- pancy.	Occu- pancy.	Ordinary.	Total.	buzas.	pancy.	pancy.	Ordinary.	Total.
	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1:	12	i	14	15	16
		\ 		<u>' </u>		DH	ANDAR	A TAU	RIT.			1			
	Rs. a. p.	Re. 3. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	ł		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 2. p.	Re. a. p
1 Pauni Haveli	0 12 3	0 13 4	a 10 7	o 8 3	0 9 5	0 11 4	107	0 13 0	015 0	0 12 11	0 14 1	1 0 10	0 14 6	0 14 4	0 14 7
3 Dc. Chauras.	106	0 15 8	0 14 11	0 [1 10	2 13 10	0 15 10	100	106	150	1 0 27	1 3 1	138	1 3 8	1 4 0	1 5 9
🛔 Adyal	3 10 1	0 13 4	0 13 8	; c 9 11	0 11 4	0 9 1	0 13 9	0 14 9	0 t4 II	0 14 9	0 12 11	1 1 9	1 1 3	107	1 0 12
4 Silli-Manegaon.	294	0 12 4	0 11 4	0 9 3	0 10 4	096	013 4	0 13 1	0 14 8	0 13 30	013 0	0 15 10	0 15 B	0 15 8	0 15 8
5 Tumsal	0 14 5	0 14 3	n 12 10	0119	0 11 11	0 14 3	0 14 8	0 14 5	1 0 11	0 15 2	1 1 3	117	108	1 1 10	1 1 3
6 Chakaheti	0 7 0	100	0 15 3	. 0 11 0	0 13 8	0 5 6	110	0 12 11	0 10 5	0126	0 11 4	147	0 15 8	0 18 9	0 14 9
7 Ambagarh	0 11 6	0 11 0	099	085	0 9 9	0 11 1	0123	098	0 10 4	0 10 5	e 13 g	p 14 10	0 12 0	011 6	0 12 5
s Bhandara	0 11 2	0 11 5	0 11 4	0 9 3	0 10 4	0 11 1	0 12 6	0 13 1	0 14 6	0 13 5	0:3 3	0 15 4	0 15 1	0 15 6	0 15 3
Total for the Tabsil.	0 13 0	0 13 4	C 12 6	0 10 0	0 11 6	0 12 10	0 14 2 TROPA	TAHSII		0 .3 .0					
								LSA.	.g.						
r Katori	0 10 9	0139	0 14 6	0 11 4	0 13 10	011	3 14 1	0 14 - 8	0 15 11	6 15 0	0 15 9	1011	1 1 3	1 0 7	1 0 11
a Tirota	0 13 7	0 14 4	0 13 4	0 11 2	0 12 4	0 13 8	0 14 10	0 15 4	0 24 9	0 15 0	1 1 1	1 1 4	1 1 7	0 15 11	1 0 11
3 Rampadi	0 13 0	0 14 8	0 13 7	0 10 1	0 [2]	0 18 0	0 14 11	0 14 1	1 6 10	C 15 3	0 14 10	1 1 0	1 0 11	1 1 6	1 1 2
4 Chorkhamara	0 14 11	0 13 9	012 9	0 10 8	0 11 5	0 15 1	0 14 2	1 0 8	1 1 10	1 2 5	1 2 0	1 1 8	1 2 7	1 \$ 6	1 3 6
5 Khalsa villages included in	0 \$ 7	0 7 5	n ó 3	0 6 3	a 6 7	0 5 9	-0 7 1	0 10 6	0 15 5	0 11 8	0 8 11	0 11 0	012 6	0 15 7	0 13 5
Amgaon group, Total for the Khaisa	0 12 1	0 14 3	013 6	010 9	0 13 3	0 11:9	0 14 6	0,11 0	1 0 3	0 15 3	0 13 10	1 1 3	1 1 3	1 0 11	1 1 2
Kana.	ļ		!	ł		Ì.	ZA	MINDARI.			:	- 1			
ı Warad	0 15 6	0 13 5	6 13 8	6 tu S	0 13 3	0 9 11	0 14 0	0 15 9	1 0 3	0 15 7	0 10 11	1 1 3	1 3 1	1 0 9	1 1 7
a Gangajhari	0 9 7	, ! 	0 9 1	0 6 3	0 6 4	100		0 15 3	0 11 9	012 6	0 14 5		0 14 10	0 12 5	0 13 11
3 Kamtha	0 11 0	014 0	o 11 to	0 11 3	0 11 14	0 11 11	0 23 7	0 13 11	i	1	0 14 11	106		111	
4 Dangurli	•	100	0 2 6	0 9 3	013 0	j	c 15 8	0 11 10	1 0 3	į		1 1 3	0 15 4	1 1 3	1 0 11
5 Pholchur	097	0 13 10	0 1) 1	010 0	0 11 3	0 11 7	0 14 8	0 14 10 }		0 14 8	20 14 8	1 1 6;		1 0 3	1 0 11
o Saoil-Dengar- gaon.		0 3 7	0 3 10	0 4 9 .	0 4 6		0 4 :	086	084	083	!	0 3 1	0 9 2	0 9 4	c q 3
7 Phukimeta			o 7 7 .	0 411	0 5 4			0 12 6	0 11 11	0 12 1	•••		0 13 2	012 2	0 12 7
8 Palkhera	0 13 3	0 11 5	0 9 1	086	0 9 1	1 0 8	0 11 7	0 13 8	1 0 1	0 15 5	1 1 0	0 14 7	0 15 3	1 010	1 0 2
9 Malpuri				0 5 1	0 5 1			0 10 1	0 9 4	0 9 6			0 11 2	0 10 3	0 10 4
10 Amgaon	0 10 3	0 11 11	0 10 6	0 9 1	0 9 11	0 10 8	0 11 10	0 12 7	0 14 4	0 13 6	0 7 3	0 15 11	0 15 3	0 13 7	0 15 6
11 Nanzari	0 7 7	0 10 11	0 10 7	0 9 0	0 10 1	0 7 11	0 11 8	0 12 10	109	0 13 11	0 10 7	0 14 11	0 14 9	1 0 2	o 15 3
12 Bijli	0 3 2	0 1 0	0 6 21	0 7 3	0 9 3	0 3 10	0 7 8	0 12 0	0 12 10	0 12 3	0 9 4 1	C 11 5	0 14 2	0 19 11	0 13 10
13 Purada	C 4 5	0 6 3	0 6 0 .	0 5 2	n 5 6	0 4 6	0 6 11	0 6 10	0 6 5	0 6 7	0 9 1	0 9 5	0 8 1	0 7 6	079
14 Darekasa	.	0 1 4		0 1 3	0 1 3			0 6 0	0 5 1	0 5 2			0 6 3	0 6 0	0 6 1
15 Salekasa	o 7 3			0 4 5	4 5	o 6 5		0 7 6	0 4 3	0 4 4	0 7 6	}	0 7 8	0 5 5	0 5 6
	-	 -		0 5 4 6]-		0 11 10			0 13 7
dart.	-										0 11 9				0 15 6
Total for the Tahsii.	1 11 0	0 13 5	0 12 8	0 10 0	11 3	0 11 10	0 13 9	0 14 3 1	0 14 7	34 4	0 14 6		0 9		

TABLE VI-A.—Details of Rates per occupied acre at which payments of Ryots fall.—(Concld.)

		AT FORM	ier sett	TI.EMENT			AS BEI	ORE RE	visicn.		AS	REVISED	AT RE-S	ETTLEM	ENT,
			Ten	ANT8.				Tin	ANTS.				TEN	ANTS.	,
Assessment Group and Zamindari,	Malik mukhuzas	Absolute- cen- pancy,	Occu- pancy.	Ordinary.	To:al.	Malik- maktuzas	Abstitute- occu- pancy,	Occu- pancy,	Ordinary,	Total.	Malik- makbizas	Absolute- orcu- pancy,	Oceu- pancy.	Ordinary,	Total.
ı		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		13	14	15	16
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs 3 n	Re a n) 		2.		1	ļ)
			 			Ł	COLI T KALSA	AHSIL	. K.S. a. p	Ks, a. p	ns, a, p.	ка. а. р.	Ks, a, p.	R∎, a, p.	Кв. 2. р
1. Naw eg a o n Bandh,	· 8 i	0 14 7	i ; 0 14 3	0 10 r	0 11 3	084	0 14 0	0139	0 13 1	0 13 3	0 12 4	1 1 0	1 0 4	0 15 7	0 15 9
a, Lakhni	0 11 6	0 13 11	0 12 6	0 10 5	 011 d 	0 51 5	0 14 8	0 14 3	0 15 2	0 1 49	0 19 11	1 1 8	1 1 2	108	1 1 1
3. Lakhandur	0 12 2	0 12 9	0 12 7	0 9 8	0 11 1	0 12 6	o 12 8	0 13 0	0 13 5	0 13 1	0 15 9	100	101	0 14 10	0 15 7
4. Sakoli	0.13.4	0 14 4	, 0 12 11 	0 9 6	0 10 17	0 14 1	0 14 0	0 12 3	0 13 9	0 13 9	0 15 11	0 15 11	0 14 3	0 13 11	0 14 3
Total Khalsa	11 ET 9	0 13 7	0129	0 9 11	0 11 3	0 12 0	0 23 8	0 13 4	0 13 9	0 13 7	0 15 1	1 0 8	1 0 3	0 15 3	0 15 g
						1	ZAMIN	DARY							
1. Chich g a r i - Palandur,	0 4 5		U 7 G	0 4 4	0 4 9	0 4 8	080	TITS.	. 0 4 1	0 4 5	069	0 9 6	0 8 3	050	0 5 5
z. Palasgaon			0 2 5	0 6 4	0 6 1			9 4 12	0 2 10	030	 		084	039	0 4 3
3. Rajoli	0 2 5	c 10 9	1 1 o 3 i 1	0 4 8	0 5 3	0 2 5	0 11 1	0 8 6	0 5 5	{ } o 5 9		0 12 4	081	0 6 5	069
4. Mahagaon	0 10 8	0 6 2	j 0 13 %	0 12 0	0 10 10	0 10 6	0.4.0	1 : 8	0 14 9	0133	0 14 8	063	1 1 8	1 0 10	0 14 g
5. Kanhadgaon.			 	057	057		.071		0 7 1	0 7 1				077	077
6. Deori-Kisl.ori	n 4 o	0 2 6	057	0 5 11	u 6 n	0 9 11	0 9 1	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 7	0 8 5	0 11 10	0 9 2	080	085
7. Salegaon .	·	0 3 2		0 3 3	0 3 2		11	211 8	0 4 4	050			0 12 5	0 4 10	0 5 7
fi, Bhagi		1 5 5	1	046			0 5 8	• оть 4 !	0 5 5	0 5 9		0 9 5	0 11 4	060	o 6 4
9. Chichewada		1	!	0 2 2	v 3 3		0 4 9	0 5 6	0 5 3	0 4 11		0 4 3	0 6 0	0 5 5	050
10. Chikhli	İ	ີ ຄ ຍ ຍ !			070	6 7 9	0 4 8	0 10 7	0 10 2	095	091	0 \$ 11	0 10 10	011 5	0 10 6
11. Palasgaon			' 0 8 a		076		0 6 3	058	072	0 6 9		0 7 2	076	096	υ E 7
12. Gond-Umri	U 15 11	,	. 97		> 8 4		0 14 11	0 11 0	0 11 11	0 11 11	1 1 4	0 15 5	0 12 1	0129	U 12 g
13. Umri .				0 7:1	0 7 9	·	083	U 10 9	0 9 3	096		0 12 7	0 12 9	0 10 3	0 11 0
14. Dalli		065	0 13 11		0 5 7	!	057	073	063	065	0 11 8	064	079	0 7 1	0 7 3
15. Arjuni	99		088	0 7 3	076	088	a 8 6	011 6	011 1	0 10 10	089	0 10 10	0 12 6	0 12 3	0 32 3
	4 0 9	1		0 10 3	0 11 3	101	085	082	0 13 2	0 10 0	106	0 10 2	a to 4	013 9	o II to
17. Dawa	. 8 1.	(080	0 8 g	0 7 11	0 9 3	0 11 8	011 3	0 11 3	0 9 8	0 10 10	0 13 4	• 13 4	0 13 3
13. Tudmapuri		0 4 3	1	0 10 0	0 g I		0 4 3	0 fe 2	0 13 3	098		0.13 4	0 13 8	0 11 4	0 13 3
19. Khaire	0 7 0 ;		0 8 3	0 6 7	066	0 7 5	0 6 3	0 9 8	0 13 7	0 11 5	0 11 2	0 70 2	0 11 8	0 13 0	0 13 2
20. Jambhii		0 11 11	1 4 10	0 9 6	0 13 0		0 10 9	C 12 6	090	0 9 10		0 10 8	0 15 5	0 10 2	0 10 11
Totai Zamindari	0 9 4	3 7 11	0 9 3	0 6 1	a 6 6	0 9 7	0 7 3	0 9 1	o 6 2	0 7 1	0 (1 5	0 9 3	0 10 3	071	0 7 8
TOTAL FOR THE TARRIL.	0 11 6	0 12 1	0 12 4	0891	0 10 2	o II 8	0 12 3	0 12 7	0 10 4	0 11 3	0 14 7	0 15 8	0 15 2	0 11 7	0 13 1
TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	C 13 0	0 13 3	U 12 6	0 9 11	0 11 1	0 12 3	0 13 9 1	0 13 7	015 3	0 13 5	0 15 1	3 0 1	1 0 2	0 14 3	0 15 4
l	<u> </u>		!			0 3									

No.	Assessment Group	and Zamindari.	Former Settlement revised.	statistics	Recorded in your re-settlemen	rar of nt.	Assumed as a	erage,
1	3	فالمسيدة ومسيدة ومسيدة والمسيدة والمسيدة والمسيدة والم	3		4		5	
	BHANDAR	A TAHSIL.	Rs. a	. p.	Rs.	а. р.	Rs.	а. р.
1	Pauni Haveli	•••	6,156	0 0	3,613	0 0	3,476	0 0
2	Do. Chauras		1,897	0 0	397	0 0	356	0 0
3	Adyal		6,762	0 0	5 310	14 0	4,211	4 0
4	Silli-Manegaon	***	6,369	0 0	3,637	15 0	3,048	4 0
5	Tumsal		4,814	0 0	2,703	10 4	2,016	0 0
6	Chakaheti		3,527	0 0	10,889	15 O	6,682	0 o
7	Ambagarh		3 097	0 0	5.354	0 0	4,382	8 o
8	Bhandara	· · •	1,457	0 0	1,416	0 0	1.163	8 o
	Total f	or the Tahsil	34,079	0 0	33 322	6 4	25,335	8 o
	TIRORA T	-						
1	Katori	.SA	3.723	0 0	4,297	o o	3,015	0 0
2	Tirora		4,149	0-0	4,161	10 0	3,088	8 o
3	Rampaili	1.4	2,832	0 0	2,745	o o	2,117	0 0
4	Chorkhamara '		2,117	0 0	2,793	2 0	2,127	0 0
5	Three Khalsa villages	included in Amgaon			230	8 o	198	0 0
	group.	Total Khalsa	12,831	0 0	14,227	4 0	10,545	8 o
	TIRORA T		filt s	1723				
_	ZAMIND Warad			- 1 - 1	7017		7.070	
1	1	•••	2,319	-1-1-1	1.917	,	1,353	
3	Gangajhari		1,015		2,450		2,020	
3	Kamtha		3,990		3,473		2,645	
4	Dangurli			0 0	55	0 0	50	
5	Phulchur	*** ***	6,818	0 0	8,141	12 0	5.931	8 0
6	Saoli-Dongargaon		714	0 0	4,415	8 0	3,465	• . •
7	Phukimeta	111	328	0 0	289	0 0	225	0 0
8	Palkhera.		989	0 0	1,450	12 0	1,104	o o
9	Malpuri	q., p. ,	252	0 0	2,189	0 0	1,564	0 0
10	Amgaon		1,675	0 0	2,597	o o	1,781	0 0
11	Nausari		550	0 0	442	0 0	349	0 0
12	Bijli	•••	2,018	0 0	2,533	0 0	1.944	0 0
13	Purada	•., .,,	1,157	0 0	1,697	8 o	1,257	0 0
14	Darekasa	111	311	0 0	4,400	0 0	3,145	0 0
15	Salekasa		178	0 0	1,299	0 0	980	0 0
16	Tirkheri		283			0 0		0 0
	f	al Zamindari	22,637		37,876		28,207	
	TOTAL FOR	THE TAHSIL	35,458	0 0	52,104	2 0	38,753	0 0

No.	Assessment Group	e and Zamindari.		Former Settlement statist revised.	ics Rece re	nded in yes settlement	r of	Assumed as as	erag	ge.
1	1			3		4		5		
	SAKOLI	ransil.		Rs. a.	р.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs	a.	p.
	KHAI	LSA.								
1	Nowegaon-Bandh	•••	•••	3,57 ⁸ o c	•	5,251	2 0	3,888	0	o
3	Lakhni	•••	•••	5,015 0 0	•	4,816	2 0	3,623	12	o
3	Lakhandur	•••	٠	3,143 0 0		2,275	a o	1,467	o	o
4	Sakoli	•••		4,541 0 0	,	6,172 1	2 0	4,184	o	0
		Total Khalsa	٠	16,277 0 0		18,515	2 0	13,162	12	0
	SAKOLI	FAHSIL.								
	ZAMIN	IDARI.								
I	Chichgarh-Palandur	•••		ვ,038 ი ი		9,311	0 0	6,859	0	o
2	Palasgaon	***		424 0 0	23	4,297	0 0	3.235	0	o
3	Rajoli	***		213 0 0		3,509	0 0	2,577	0	o
4	Mahagaon	•••		513 0 0	7	1,511	0 0	1,165	0	o
5	Kanhadgaon			173 o o		100	0 0	80	0	o
б	Deori-Kishori	•••	•••	310 0 0	D.	1,369	0 0	1,041	0	o
7	Salegaon	•••		222 o o		1,227	0 0	916	0	0
8	Bhagi	•••		491 0 0	4	1,375	0 0	1,023	0	0
0	Chichewada	•••		429 0 0	1	2,097	0 0	1,566	0	o
10	Chikhli	***		96 o o	1	51	0 0	39	0	o
11	Palasgaon	•••		73 0 0	,	182	0 0	120	0	o
12	Gond-Umri	•••		884 o c		4: 37 5	0 0	2,325	0	o
13	Umri			433 0 0		1,199	0 0	885		
:4	Dalli	•••		1,379 o o	1	2,871		2,133		
15	Arjuni			545 ° °	Î	1,350		972		
16	Khajri	•••		203 0 0	1	200		150		
17	Dawa			557 0 0	1	88 r		656		
18	Tudmapuri			518 o u	ļ	874		650		
19	Khairi			6 ვრი ი	}	818		628		
20	Jambhli			18 ₅ ი ი	}	78o		550		
	Tot	tal Zamindari	•••	11,322 0 0		38,377	0 0	27,570	0	0
	TOTAL FOR	THE TAHSIL		27,599 0 0		56,892	2 0	40,732	12	~ <u> </u>
	TOTAL FOR THE	DISTRICT		97,136 0 0	1	,42,318 1	0 4	1,04,821		

TATEMENT VIII.—Renial value assumed for land held by Malguzars and Privileged To

				SIR A	ND KHUDKAS	SHT.				
N	lame of group	and Zamindari,		AREA 144	SED OUT.	AREA CULTI- VATER BY MALGUZARS,	ARSA HELD TEN	NY PRIVILEGED	Total rental	VALUATI
				Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare rent actually paid to malguzars,	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compate rent actually paid,	3, 5 and 6).	For sir and khudkasht,
		1	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			-	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs, a, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs , н. р.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
							NDARA TAI			,
Pa	uni Haveli			554 S O	843 0 4	4,349 E4 0	311 5 0		5,015 8 0	4,714 0
D	o. Chauras			862 15 0	1,004 2 10	10,163 1 0	508 ta 0		11,534 12 0	81,074 O
Ad	yal			1,011 15 0	1,734 6 8	6,453 7 a	323 7 0		7,798 13 0	7,438 9
Sil	li-Manegac n	*14		1,257 3 0	1,763 0 0	7,363 11 0	38o 2 0	0 4 0	8,901 3 0	8,580 23
Tu	meal	•		2, 703 10 0	2,863 23 6	16,191 15 a	465 8 v		15,361 1 0	19,084 5
Ch	akaheti	•		1,503 3 0	3,037 15 7	8,220 14 0	185 10 0		y,900 11 o	9,684 1
An	nbagarh	'		874 1 0	1,651 S 0	6,767 5 0	227 83 0	, 300	7,850 3 €	7,633 0
Bh.	andara			1,771 1 0	2,008 8 0	\$,507 5 o	336 12 0		11,615 3 0	11,366 8
].							
	Tetal f	or the Tahsii		10,533 5 0	14,954 6 11	68,047 13 0	2,539 5 0	3 4 0	83,005 ° 0	79,525 4
			ŀ			574	do.			
						TIR	ORA TAHSI KHALSA.	L.		
Ka	itori	111		1,323 9 0	1,117 10 0	9,453 0 0	74 13 0	, " i	10,850 6 0	10,652 8
Tir	rota			\$,040 Q O	1,577 12 0	15,753 6 0	40\$ 3 O	11 0 0	18,199 2 0	17,685 8
Ra	impalli			1,956 1 0	2,096 to a	1 6, 697 6 0	408 14 0		19,052 5 0	18,654 8
Ch	orkhamara		\cdot	908 4 0	£61 13 0	5,857 9 0	44 29 0		ø,810 9 0	6,710 8
The	ree Khaisa vij mgaon group.	lages included	in	31 11 0	12 0 0	314 8 0	4 15 0		351 0 ¢	344 0
	1	Total Khalsa		6,260 2 0	5,603 12 0	48,074 13 0	938 7 0	12 0 0	5 5. 273 6 0	54,047 0 0
						TII	RORA TAHS	IL.		**************************************
l			1	• }			ZAMINDARIS.		į	
1	arad manihari	• •	′"	1,602 13 0 ;	1,531 0 0	5,071 14 0	218 6 c		6,753 0 0	6,707 6
i	ngejhari Imtha	***		33 1 0	57 0 0	369 11 0	20 6 v		413 3 0	400 6
1	mena mgurli			1,097 7 0	1,768 3 n	8,148 15 0	235 9 O		10,581 15 0	10,236 0
1	ulchur	•				3€5 3 o	6130		445 G a	334 0
1	oli-Dongargao	, .	1	1,249 0 0	2,148 15 n	12,377 10 0	348 5 0	180	14,974 15 0	14,545 4
1	ukimeta			256 4 6	313 10 D	1,400 13 0			1,507 1 0	1,597 0
1	lkhera			76 14 0	34 9 a	402 8 0 2,263 7 0	70.14.0		480 10 0 1,645 9 0	476 4 0 2,584 0 0
Ma	alpuri			38 15 0	3,48 0 0 30 8 0	2,103 7 0 232 IS 0	39 14 0		271 14 O	268 o
An	ngaon			(665 12 0	447 3 0	5,850 12 0	468 8 o	•	6,985 o c	6,454 (2)
Na	ansari		ŀ	198 6 0	29S 8 0	994 12 0	86 7 a		1,379 9 0	1,183 8
Bi	jli			661 21 0	681 a v	3,963 6 0	201 12 o		4,826 13 0	4,612 8 0
Pu	atada			116 8 o	95 14 0	850 3 O		1	566 II o	963 12 (
Da	arekasa			64 1 ¢	78 0 0	402 3 0	45 9 0 ;		491 14 0	464 10
Sa	ilekasa			41 1 0	40 0 0	533 15 0	3 9 0 0	100	604 0 O	573 4
Ti	rkheri			18j 13 o	136 8 o	1,051 6 0	31 14 0		1,267 1 0	1,231 12 (
	Tot	tal Zamindari		8,633 [4 0	7,964 13 0	44,404 9 0	1,768 1 o	3 8 o	54,806 8 o	51,693 6 0
			- 1	-,,,,,,,,,,	11And 17 0	441404 7 0	.,,			. ,

STATEMENT VIII.—Rental value assumed for land held by Malgusars and Privileged Tenants.—(Concld.)

			SIR	AND KIIUDKA	ASHT.			1]	
Serial No.	Name of group, and Zumit	ndati.		ARFO GUI,	ARFA (PLTI- YAYYO BY MALOI ZARS,	AREA URLD	NY PRIVILEGED	Total restal	VALUATIO	N ADOPTED,
			Routal value at sanctioned rent-rates,	Compute rent actually paul to malguzars.	Remal value at sanctioued rent-rates.	Rental value at sanctioned rent-rates.	Compare rent actually paid.	(3, 5 and 6,)	For sir and khudkasht,	For area held by privileged tenants,
1	2		3	4	·	· — · -	7	8	9	10
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	ı Rs. 2, p. l	Rs, a, p,	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 2a. p.	Rs, a. p.
					; syr	OLI TAHSI KHALSA.	L.			
τ	Nawegaon Bandh .		1,276 (5 0	1,323 14 0	6,219 au 	78 13 0		7,593 14 0	7,790 8 0	73 6 o
2	Lakhni		1,522 14 0	2,992 9 8	11,352 0 0	417 15 0		13,292 13 C	13,789 to o	384 10 a
3	Lakhandur		2,007 12 C	2,140 to 9	11,260 14 0	833 _. 8 v		14,161 2 0	15,249 13 0	816 0 0
4	Sako.i		1,784 1 0	1,8,14 6 8	17,200 5 0	173 4 n	•••	13,140 to 0	12,697 8 0	165 10 o
	Total Khalsa		6,615 10 0	7,300 9 t	40,049 5 0	1,573 8 0		48,238 7 o	46,120 6 0	1,439 10 0
					3					
						COLI TAMBI ZAMINDARI.	L.		ļ	
1	Chichgarh-Palandur		170 1 6	170 10 0	2,494 S o	79 15 0		2,744 8 0	3,618 8 0	71 4 0
2	Paluega m	}	27 3 0	,12 6 6	302 4 o	23 12 0		353 2 0	317 14 0	, 17 8 0
j 1	Rajoli		13 13 0 1	31 0 0	233 14 0	16 15 0		253 10 U	252 8 0	13 2 0
4	Mahag wa		97 4 0	ە 10 ۋو	333 14 0	17 14 0		4 52 0 0	424 0 0	33 IO 0
5	Kanhadgaon				60 3 0	Alden		69 3 0	66 B o	
	Deorl-Kishori]	131 12 0	152 0 0	645 9 0	-11 6 13 0		784 1 0	764 4 0	ó 3 v
,	Salegaon		614 0	13 3 0	303 4 0			318 3 0	303 0 0	9 0 0
8	Bhagi .		31.11.0	a7 0 n	768 14 0	नयन		8.73 g o	790 B 0	***
٥	Chichewads		1 2 0	2 8 o	ენვ ი ი	4 7 0		373 9 P	362 12 0	4 0 9
10	Chibhii		20 1/ 0 }	16 4 0	177 4 0	17 6 0		217 6 0	192 0 0	17 8 0
11	Palasgaen		5 1 0		156 4 0			161 7 0	160 B 0	111
13	Gond-Unit		. 165 6 a	103 13 3	€yt 5 o	11 3 0		871 5 0	838 0 0	13 1 0
13	Umri		51 1 0]	66 10 o	473 4 0	39 4 0	***	554 9 O	516 0 0	36 0 o
14	Dalli		82 10	a6 o o	54% 6 €	52 12 0		875 4 0	8a5 a 0	46 1 o
15	Arjuni		வ ப மே	ça 14 o	753 G O	3 15 o		₹50 o c	827 12 0	3 1 0
16	Khajri		29 £4 C	31 8 o	394 7 0	8 1 0		343 6 0	3 33 0 0	780
17	Dawa		163 £1 n	108 13 0	1,637 6 o.	S4 1 0		1,585 2 0	1,768 0 0	76 14 0
18	Tudmapoti		83 7 V	4ã 0 0	285 4 0	630		379 13 0	365 0 0	5 8 0
19	Khairi		7 5 s 0	110 0 9	328 0 0	21 5 0		424 6 0	5 88 c o	19 4 0
3 0	Jambhii	,	52 5 0	16 2 0	\$17 3 O	213 0		179 5 O	364 0 0	90-
	Total Zamindar	n	1,306 4 0	1,110 10]	11,1-3 8 o	438 1 0		13,017 13 0	12,357 4 0	358 ta o
	Toyal for the Tabsi	լև	7,731 24 0	8,511 3 4	51,322 13 0	2,011 9 0		61,256 4 0	59,477 10 0	1,828 4 0
	TOTAL FOR THE DIST	RICT	33,354 3 0	37,056 3 3	2,18,729 15 0	7,257 6 0	17 19 0	2,53,341 8 0	2,44,733 4 0	6,797 4

STATEMENT IX.—Total sanctioned Assets on which Assessment is based.

							1			
Serial	Name of group	Payme:its of	Payments of	Annual value of sir, khud- kasht and land	Sinai receipts.	Tetaj,		COMPARE, AS AT	LAST SETTLEMEN	τ.
Ne.	and Zamindari.	majic mak- buzas.	tenants.	held by privi- leged tenants.			Cash rental,	Estimated value of sir, khud- katht and land held by privi- leged fenants.	Siwal receipta,	Total.
1	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a, p.	Rs. a, p.	Rs. 2, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Re. a. p.	Rs. 2, p.	. Ra. a. p.
				[]	ВПЯ	NDARA TA	HSIL.			
1	Pauni Haveli	1,460 14 0	1,3,372 0 0	4,918 7 0	3,475 0 0	33,650 3 0	10,851 2 6	9,525 12 5	6,15 0 0 a	19,532 14 11
1	Do. Chauras	6,952 12 0 (a) 1,278 12 0	30 , 836 4 0	17,501 14 0	356 0 0	50,935 10 0	34,060 7 11	5,612 11 8	1,807 0 o	41,569 13 7
э	Adyal	E)4 8 0	18,551 4 3	7,736 12 0	4,211 4 0	31,787 8 0	12,415 14 4	3,584 5 7	6,76 3 0 0	22,857 3 11
4	Silli-Manegaon		25,456 g o	6,842 13 0	3,047 4 0) 	10,292 2 0	4,552 10 1	6,36g o o	27,210 12 1
5	Tumsal	7,,769 in 0	571715 1 0	19,541 2 C	1,016 0 0	88,576 13 0	51,011 13 3	11,054 15 0	4,814 0 0	66,880 12 2
6	Chakaheti	}	19,384 6 6	9,954 11 0	6,692 0 0	37,340 7 6	13,460 0 7	4,562 8 3		
7	Ambagath		29,632 3 8	7,837 5 0	4,382 8 6	42,758 22 \$	18,013 3 1	3,831 4 7	3,527 0 0 3,097 0 U	20,549 S 10 24,941 7 B
8	Bhandara	5,043 4 0	43,935 3 0	11,700 2 0	z,163 8 o	11000	35,182 0 8	\$,700 14 5	1,457 0 0	42,348 15 L
	Total for the Tahsil	26,123 9 9	2,45,092 15 2	8t,945 2 0	25,335 8 0	3,81,861 15 11	1,90,271 5 3	41,541 2 0	34,079 0 0	3,65,891 8 3
		(a) 3,366 13 C	 			800A				
				1	TI	RORA TAIIS	IL.			
						KHALSA.				
1	Katori	1,046 14 0	33,703 10 0	10,722 14 0	2,015 0 0	48,089 6 0	32,685 6 ,3	5,833 10 6	3,723 0 0	32,249 0 9
4	Titora Rampalit	6,174 2 0	42,038 13 0	18,042 0 0	3,088 8 o	70,250 7 0	33,014 13 6	8,615 11 4	4,149 0 D	45,779 7 10
3	Chorkhamara	2,597 10 0 2,375 0 0	63,047 8 0	17,029 4 0	3,117 0 0	96,831 6 n	42,253 10 9	10.781 0 4	2,832 0 0	55,865 11 1
ś	Three Khalsa villa- gea included in Amgaon group.	350 14 0	1,436 12 0	348 4 0	3,127 0 0 1)8 C 0	30,618 6 0	985 4 0	3,314 10 9 144 14 3	2,117 O O	18,540 3 8
	Total Khalsa	13.553 8 0	1,60,401 15 0	54.900 8 0	10,545 8 0	2,30,401 7 0	1,13,140 10 5	28,695 15 2	12,821 0 0	1,53,666 9 7
					TI	ROBA TAHS	· IIL.			
						ZAMINDARI.				İ
1	Warad	6yo o o	27,515 2 0	6,919 0 0	1,353 0 0	36,477 2 0	17,108 5 0	31262 r 6	9,319 0 0	23,389 6 6
3	Gangejhari Kamiha	135 0 0	855 12 0	41) 6 0	2,023 0 0	3,433 2 0	324 2 0	203 13 6	1,015 0 0	1,541 14 6
3	D		48,730 14 0 900 8 0	10,445 14 0	3, ⊆45 0 c	62,713 12 0	27,118 2 4	7,780 9 3	3,590 0 0	38,888 11 7
5	Phulchut	1,233 6 o	55,242 8 0	445 0 0	50 0 0	1,175 8 0	717 0 0	348 3 17	40 0 0	1,105 3 10
6	Saoli-Dongargaon.	,,,,,	3,582 14 0	1,597 0 0	3,465 0 0	77,296 o n 9,644 14 o	32,016 10 10	7,278 8 8	6,818 o o	45,113 3 6
7	Phukimeta		1,313 0 0	477 4 0	33403 0 0 425 0 0		7,250 o o	346 5 11	714 0 0	3,310 5 11
8	Palkhera	447 14 0	8,070 8 0	2,623 0 n	1,134 0 0	1,915 4 0 12,245 6 0	363 14 0 4,420 13 3	146 15 2	328 0 0	836 13 2
9	Maipuri	117	010 g a	248 0 0	1,5(4 0 0	2,742 6 0	107 72 0	941 14 C 58 4 3	989 0 0 252 0 0	6,351 11 2
. 10	Amgaon	440 0 C	22,021 0 0	6,914 4 0	1,781 0 0	31,150 4 0	14,530 2 7	}	1,675 0 0	17,436 7 0
11	Nansari	217 0 0	5,086 0 0	g 1,265 n o	349 º o	6,917 0 0	2,750 4 a	672 8 6	550 0 0	4,012 12 6
19	Bijli	376 8 o	13,971 10 0	4 ₅ 512-12-0	1,944 O C	23,304 14 0	4,432 15 6	1,725 0 7	2,019 0 0	,8,177 O I
13	Purada	333 4 0	3,077 4 0	963 12 a	3,157 0 o	5,631 4 0	1,497 7 8	183 3 6	1,157 0 0	3,833 ti 2
14	Darekasa		1,219 1 0	489 3 0	3,145 0 0	4,852 3 0	19 4 0	21 4 6	311 0 0	351 8 6
15	Salekasa	380	989 IO 0	600 12 O	950 o o	2, 573 14 0	0 0 ter	304 14 7	178 0 0	393 14 7
16	Tirkhei)	53 O n	2,117 14 0	3,263 4 0	394 0 0	3,829 2 0	607 10 9	#39 3 1	2S3 0 0	1,129 13 4
	Total Zamindari Total for the Tahail	4.752 R O	1,95,572 15 0	54,38T 0 0	28,207 8 o	2,82,913 15 O	1,05,499 7 11	97,144 I 9	22,637 O O	1,55,280 9 8
	e oral son the Taught."	18,306 0 0	3,56,064 14 0	1,09,251 8 0	38,753 0 o	5,22,405 6 0	2,17,649 2 4	55,840 0 11	35,458 o o	3,08,947 3 3

(a) Government property.

STATEMENT IX.—Total sanctioned Assets on which Assessment is based.—(Concld.)

Serial No.	Name of group and Zamindari.	Payments of malk-mak-busas	Payments of tenants.	Annual value of sir, khud- kasht and land heid by pr.vi-	Siwai receipt	. Total.		COMPARS AS AT 1	ABT SETTLEMENT	
				leged tenants.			Cash rental.	Estimated valu of sir, khul- kaeht and land held be privi- leged tenants.	e' Siwal receipts.	Total,
		3	4	5	6	. 7	3	9	10	11
		Rs. 2. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 2, p.	Rs. 2, p	Rs. a. 1	p. Rs. a. p	Rs. 2, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		 - -	} !	! !	8.	AKOLI TAI KHALSA				
1	Nawegaon Bandh	1,186 to 0	: 15,078 to a	7,463 14 0	3,888 o o			4,100 to 0	3,578 o o	31,136 12 g
2	Lukhni	2,080 2 0	! 45,341_11_0	13,167 4 0	3,623 32 0	59.213 13	0 27,132 13 2	6,564 4 2	5,015 0 0	38,710 I 5
,	Lakhand-or	7,336 12 0	45,578 2 0	14,065 12 0	3,467 O O	68,447 10	o 38,560 3 o	6,705 11 8	3,143 O o	48,468 14 8
4	5akoli .		23,408 5 0	11,863 2 0	4,194 0 0	40,565 6	17,187 12 2	6,804 24 5	4,541 0 0	27,833 10 7
	Total Khalad	(a) 54 8 0 11,058 12 0 (a) 54 8 0	t,23,405 15 Q	47,560 0 0	13,162 11 0	1,96,142 15	\$6,023 2 2	23,479 8 3	16,277 o o	1,36,079 to 5
	Chichgarh-Palandur,	100 0 0				KOLI TAHI ZAMINDARI		/		
1	Polyagoen	ſ	8,685 6 0	3,689 11 0	6,8 5 3 c o	18,334 2 0		1,078 4 10	3,038 0 0	7.711 12 10
}	Datall		51\$ 14 0 }	335 f o	3,135 6 4	4,086 4 0	278 6 5	237 4 3	424 0 0	939 10 9
	/ahagaon	61 0 0	571 8 o	265 10 0	2,577 0 0	3,434 2 0	≇\$4 8 o	136 3 8	213 0 0	633 11 8
	'anhad-sa	ļ	1,942 to 0	457 10 0	1.165 0 0	3,626 4 0	1,756 2 7	985 5 1	\$13 0 0	3'2Q1 P R
1	land Michael		8 0 0	66 8 0	6000	54 8 0	49 12 0	8 12 0	173 0 0	334 8 0
-	e legran.	65 0 0	1.759 10 0		1,241 0 0		784 13 0	200 0 6	110 0 0	1,994 [] 6
	hagi!		634 14 0	313 0 0	216 0 0	1,862 14 0	165 18 0	32 10 80	222 0 0	420 6 10
	hishamada	-	1,270 (4 0	790 8 a	1,013 0 0	3,084 6 0	240 3 0	100 7 8	498 0 0	831 4 8
			747 6 ai	366 12 0	1,566 o o i	2,680 a o	430 10 0	03 to z	429 U O	923 4 1
1	Nauma	55 0 0	739 80 0	209 8 0	39 0 0	1,043 2 0	693 1 3	70 1 10	96 v 0	78y 3 t
			408 15 0	160 8 0	120 0 0	68) 7 0	359 19 0	175 10 1	73 6 9	бія бі
13 Un	mel	93 0 0	1,599 6 0	851 2 0	2,325 0 0 ¦	4,868 8 0	1,096 2 9	760 /4 9	8€+ o o	3.741 1 6
14 Da	A11		1,000 14 0	553 0 0	885 o o	2,437 16 0	690 a 6	288 1 7	453 0 0	1,411 4 E
		367 13 0	2,108 6 o	851 4 0	2,133 0 0	5,560 6 0	1,305 6 0	644 13 3	1,370 0 0	3.329 3 3
		40 8 0	1.713 6 0	830 14 0	972 0 0	3,555 13 0	914 6 a . 	450 7 8	545 U O	7,919 13 g
	144	400 0 0	1,010 8 0	\$40 S 0	150 0 0	1,901 0 0	1,226 12 7	160 12 0	ac3 ∪ o	1 ₁ 590 7 7
		45 0 0	8,51(13 0	T.844 14 0	656 o o	5 457 10 0	1,806 5 0	1,260 1 6	557 0 0	1,632 6 6
}	dmapuri	•••	871 0 0	370 8 o	Ç. 0 0 0	1,891 8 0	494 5 0	216 8 9	51 8 0 6	1,228 13 9
	alri	5 0 0	515 6 a	107 4 0	628 0 0	1.555 10 0	176 14 0	130 8 0	636 c q	56 3 € 0
ſ	mbhli		487 3 0	273 0 0	550 0 0	1,310 2 0	395 0 5	149 5 9	185 0 0	729 6 a
T6	STAL FOR THE	13,411 0 0 1	29,502 7 0 ,52,909 6 0		7,570 0 0	71,270 0 0	16,696 11 6			34.497 11 7
	TARSIL.	(4) 54 8 0					1,13,019 13 8			70,5677 6 0
		5,421 5 0	.541-01 3 • 3	1,000 0 0 1,0	14,621 -4 -0 1	1,71,680 13 11	5,20,940 6 3	1,27,332 18: 3	97,136 0 0 7,.	45,416 T 6

STATEMENT X.—Revised Assessment as sanctioned.

				Per-	Per-	ANA	LYSIS OF INCOM	ME ON WHICH A	SSESSMENT E	ASED.
-	N = 4			sent revenue on	centage of			Rss	ULTING FROM T	LUATION.
Serial No.	Name of group and Zamindari.	Present revenue.	Sanctioned revenue.	estimated in- come of former Settle- ment,	on total estimat ed	Present rental receipte (including rental of sir land leased).	Estimated siwai receipts.	Rental valuation of sir and khud- kasht, excluding actual cush receipts.	Rental value of land held by privileged tenants.	Rent enhancement effected.
1	3	3	,	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Rs. a, p.	Rs.	į		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a, p.	Rs. a. p
	Decel Henry	0.000				HANDARA		C 0		9.6
1	Pauni-Haveli		13,145	47	56	14.251 14 2	3.476 0 0	3,870 15 8	204 7 0	' 1,846 13 3
2	Do. Chauras	*********	34.705	64	61	39,313 14 6	:	10,019 13 2	477 14 0	6,56\$ 0
3	Adyal	. 600	22 100	48	57	18.804 14 0	4,211 4 0	5,704 2 4	298 3 0	2,769 0
4	Silli-Manegaon		!	54	57	25.407 5 4	3,048 4 0	6817 13 0	261 12 0	3,505 7
5 6	Tumsal		53.422	65	50	62,218 2 4	2,016 0 0	16,222 7 6	456 13 0	7,593 6
	Chakaheti		20,185	58	54	20,688 9 8	6,682 0 0	6,596 1 5	180 10 0	3,193 2
7 8	Ambagarh	16,493 13 9	24 265	66	57	27,643 4 11	4,383 8 0	5,981 8 0	201 5 0	4,550 2
8	Bhandara	30,966 15 0	37,460	73	<u></u>	44.842 3 9	1,163 8 0	9 358 0 0	333 10 0	0,144 11
	Total for the Tahsil	1,02,328 14 8	2,23.397	62	59	2.53 370 4 8	25.335 8 o	64 570 13 1	2,414 10 0	36,170 12
	{	!			6	TIRORA T				
1	Katori	i 19,232 3 o	27.355	60	56	32,370 7 0	3,015 0 0	9 434 14 0	70 6 o	4,097 11
2	Tirora	29,143 8 0	41,020	64	58	44,722 12 10	3,088 8 0	16,107 12 0	351 8 0	5.979 14
3	Rampaili	37.564 2 4	50.545	67	58	60,669 1 1	2,117 0 0	16,557 14 0	374 12 0	7,772 10 1
4	Chorkhamara	11,674 13 9	17.345	:	57	20,513 14 9	2,127 0 0	5,548 12 0	40 10 0	1,988 1
5	Three Khalsa villages included in Amgaon Group.	885 o o	1,505	78	55	1834 4 9	198 a a	ევ 2 0 0	4 4 0	374 5
	Total Khalsa	98 499 II I	1,37,770	64	<u>5</u> 8	1,59,510 8 5	10,545 8 0	48,381 4 0	841 8 0	20,312 10
	\ \		, 				·			
	Warad	13,596 11 6	20,150	58			NDARI.		211 10 0	3,219 1
2	Gangejhari	6.	1,890	89	55			5,176 6 0	19 0 0	13 0
	V	22,338 13 5	,		i	1034 12 0	2,020 0 0	343 6 0	209 14 0	5,856 3
3	5	500 0 0	800	57	! '	45 534 14 0	2,645 D n	8,467 13 0	61 0 0	95 0
4	Pulchur	28,331 9 2		45 61	57	805 8 0	50 0 0	384 0 0	330 14 0	7,490 9
5	Saoli-Dongargaon	2835 0 0	43,125 4 795	!	56	51135 11 5	5,931 8 0	12,397 5 0		358 2
	BL 11	535 0 0	1,100	123	•	3.438 6 o	3465 0 0	1,3 8 3 6 o		43 14
7 8	Palkhera	3,280 0 0	6,810	64	1	1.293 10 0	225 0 0	441 12 a		359 8
	Water	425 O O	1 440	52		8,516 14 0	1,104 0 0			78 2
9	Amgaon	9,693 9 5	17.695	102 56		862 12 0	1,564 0 0	237 8 o 6,005 g o	459 8 o	2,599 13
11	Nansari	0-	3,730		٠,	20 310 5 4	1,781 o n			501 13
12	Bijli		11,260	45 6e	. 54	5.099 10 3	349 0 0	835 0 0 3931 8 0	200 4 0	. 0
13	Purada		3,120	65	53	13,137 8 3	1,944 0 0	857 14 0		648 11
13	Darekasa	590 0 0	2,685	57	55	2,857 10 6	1.257 0 0		 23 8 0	181 4
15	Salekusa	-0-	1,280	168	55	1,109 13 0	3.145 0 0	392 10 0	26 8 0	207 14
16	Tirkheri	673 5 4	2.110	73	50	826 4 0	980 o o	533 4 0	31 8 0	314 15
	Total Zamindari			59		2,042 6 3	394 0 0	1,045 4 0		23,859 10 6
			<u> </u>	60	55	1.84 433 1 6	28,207 8 0	44.718 9 0	1675 2 0	
	Total for the Tah-	1,91,713 11 11 	3 94 ,8 8 0	62	56	3,43,943 9 11	38,753 0 0	93,099 13 0	2,536 10 0	44.072 5

STATEMENT XI.—Assessment Comparison.

		Actual increase	Compare In	CREABE (+) ON DEC	reael ()		increase i+) or decrease (-) per- cent. of	DECREA	(+) OR SE (-)	INCIDENCE PI	
Seria: No.	Name of group and Zaminuari.	(-) of sanctioned on present revenue.	in cash rental.	In valuation of sir, khudkasht and privileged land.	In siwal income.	Net increase or decrease.	tioned revenue over present revenue,	Area lu culti- vation.	Esti- mated income.	Present revenue on area for isst Settlement.	Sonctioned revenue on present area.
ι	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	31	13
-							Ī				
		Ra. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	•				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
					NDARA TAI	HSIL.					
1	Pauni Haveli	1	4,404 8 6		- 2.680 0 0	4117 3 1	43		16	085	0 11 9
2	Do Chauras		11,017 10 1	_	— 1,541 O O	15,365 12 5	31	7	37	0 10 11	0 13 4
3	Adyal		7,428 9 8		- 2,550 12 0	8,930 4 1	63	13	39	0 9 2	0 13 2
4	Silli-Manegaon		10,867 7 0	4,283 2 11	-3,320 12 0	11,829 13 11	52	16	41	088	0 11 6
5	Tumsal		15,937 13 10	8,486 3 0	-2,798 o o	21 626 0 10	29	2	32	0 9 11	0 12 6
6	Chakaheti		8.333 11 11	5,302 2 9	3,155 0 0	15,790 14 8	68	45	82	0 10 0	0 11 10
7	Ambagarh	7.766 2 3	12 525 12 4	4,006 0 5	1,285 8 0	17.817 4 9	47	30	72	088	099
8	Bhandara	6,493 1 0	13 796 6 4	5.990 3 7	-293 8 o	19.493 1 11	21	3	46	0 9 11	0 11 10
	: Total for the Tahsil.	61,068 1 4	84,311 15 8	40,402 0 0	8,743 8 0	1.15,970 7 8	38		-44	0 9 8	U 11 11
	1			_ @	199		-				
	i			4 3 3 3	ROBA TAHS KHALSA.	IL					
1	Katon	8,122 13 0	12,564 1 9	4883 3 6	- 708 o o	16.739 5 3	42	19	51	092	011 0
2	Tirora	11,875 8 0	16,098 2 6	9.433 4 8	- 1.060 8 o	24 470 15 2	4,	15	37	0 9 8	011 9
3	Rampaili	12,980 13 8	23,491 7 3	8,248 3 8	- 715 0 O	31.024 10 11	35	11	55	093	0 11 2
4	Chorkamara	5,670 2 3	8,531 11 1	3,436 7 3	10.0 0	11 978 2 4	49	10	64	093	0 19 7
5	Three Khalsa village: included in Amgaor Group.		1,210 6 0	203 5 9	198 o O	1,611 11 9	70	2(59	0 5 6	079
	Total Khalsa	. 39,270 4 11	61,895 12 7	26,204 8 10	- 2,275 8 0	85.824 13 5	40	14	56	0 9 3	0 11 5
	}	39,270 4 4 4			2,2/3/ 0	03,024 13 3					
					ZAMINDARI.						
1	Warad	6,553 4 6	11,096 13 0	2956 14 6	-966 o o	1 13,087 11 6	48	18	56	089	0 11 0
2	Gangejhari	i	666 to 0	216 9 6	1,005 0 0	{	37	61	122	ι 6 i	
3	1		22,504 11 8	2,665 4 9	-1,345 0 0	23,825 0 5	57	23	61	082	0 10 5
4	Dangurli	1	183 8 0	96 12 2	10 0 0	290 4 2	60		26	063	0 10 10
. 5	Phulchut	14.793 6 10	24.459 3 2	7,600 1 4	-886 8 o	31 172 12 6	52	22	63	ľ	0 10 1
6			2,332 14 0	1,250 10 1	2,751 0 0	6,334 8 1	65	55	274	095	0 10 1
7		-6	85: 2 0	i .	-103 0 0	1.078 6 10	106	42	129	065	
8	Palkhera	41	4,097 8 9	i 1.631 2 n	}	5,893 to 9	108	22	93	_	0 10 7
9	Malpuri	1	802 10 0	209 11 9	1312 0 0	2,324 5 9	239	202	556	υ 6 4	0 13 4
10		1	9,830 13 5	3,782 15 7	106 0 0	13,719 13 0	83	24	79	u 6 10	0 10 1
11	Nansari		2,512 12 0	592 7 6	-201 O O	2904 3 6	104	25	72	056	0 8 11
12	1	ļ	9,915 2 6	3,085 11 5	- 74 0 0	12,927 13 11	112	61	158	0 5 9	0 8 10
13		1505 0 0	1,917 0 4	780 8 6	100 0 0	2,797 8 10	93	80	99	0 5 10	o 6 3
14	Darekasa		1,199 13 0	466 13 6	2,834 0 0	4,500 10 6	355	1,094		111 5	
15			892 2 0	495 13 5	802 0 0	2189 15 5	357	508	570	0 7 11	
15	Tirkheri		1.563 3 3	1,024 1 5	111 0 0	2,698 4 8	214	81	239	049	083
	Total Zamindari		94,825 15 1	27,236 14 3		1.27,633 5 4	68	32	82	080	0 10 3
	Total for the Tahsil.	1,03,166 4 1	1,56,721 11 8	53 441 7 1	3.295 0 0	2.13 458 2 9	54	23	70	0 8 7	0 10 9

STATEMENT X.—Revised Assessment as sanctioned.—(Concld.)

Samual No. Present remark Present remark Samual No. Present remark Samual No. Samu					Per-	Per-	ANA	LYSIS OF INCO	ME ON WHICH	ASSESSMENT	BASED.
				1		centage of			RE	DETING FROM Y	ALVATION.
Nawagaon-Bandh		Name of group and Zamindari.	Present revenue.	Sanctioned revenue.	revenue on 1 tal estimated in- come of former Settle-	tioned revenue on total estimal- ed enhanc- ed	receipts including rentia of sir land		Renial valuation of sir and khud- kasht, excluding actual cash	Rental value of land held by privileged	Rest eshancements
Nawegoon-Bandh		•	3		 5	6	7	8	9	10	
Nawegoon-Bandh			Rs. a p.	Rs.	 		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Nawegaon-Bandh 12,651 12 0 16,005 65 58 14,852 3 7 3,888 0 0 6,066 10 0 73 6 0 27,06 14					1		SAKOLI T	AHSIL		1	
2 Lakhni							KHALS	5 A .		:	
Lakhandur 30.912	1	Nawegaon-Bandh	12,631 12 0	16,005	6 0	58	14852 3 7	3.888 o o	6,066 10 o	73 6 0	2.736 14 5
A Sakoli 16,723 2 0 21,670 60 54 23,231 11 1 4,184 0 0 10,865 1 4 165 10 0 2,480 15 Total Khalsa 82,517 6 7 1,12485 61 57 1,23055 6 7 13,162 12 0 38,819 12 11 1,439 10 0 19,565 5 ZAMINDARI. Chichgath-Palandur. (4,035 0 0 10,335 78 35 7,383 3 2 6,859 0 0 2,447 14 0 71 4 0 1,572 2 Palasgoon (480 0 0 2,340 115 57 410 8 0 3,333 0 0 285 14 0 17 8 0 137 6 Rahabagoon (480 0 0 2,340 115 57 410 8 0 3,333 0 0 285 14 0 17 8 0 137 6 Rahabagoon (480 0 0 1,930 134 56 535 1 0 2,577 0 0 221 8 0 13 2 0 87 7 Mahabagoon (7,050 0 0 2,130 134 56 535 1 0 2,577 0 0 221 8 0 13 2 0 87 7 Kanhabagoon (7,050 0 0 2,130 134 56 535 1 0 2,577 0 0 231 8 0 13 2 0 87 7 Kanhabagoon (7,050 0 0 1,995 78 32 1,800 6 0 1,041 0 0 612 4 0 6 2 0 196 4 Deori-Kisheri F (743 0 0 1,995 78 32 1,800 6 0 1,041 0 0 612 4 0 6 2 0 196 4 Bhagi F (1,130 0 0 1,630 67 54 1,182 2 0 1,033 0 0 763 8 0 115 19 Chichewala F (3,450 0 1,560 50 55 67) 0 0 1,566 0 0 360 4 0 4 0 0 78 14 Palasgoon (3,250 0 0 1,565 66 56 9,361 0 1,565 0 0 360 4 0 4 0 0 78 14 Palasgoon (1,130 0 0 1,355 61 55 1,262 9 8 972 0 0 734 14 0 13 2 0 173 13 Umri F (1,130 0 0 1,130 0 1,1	3	Lakhni	22,249 15 10	33,630	57	57	38.761 8 2	3.623 12 0	10,790 0 4	384 10 C	5,652 14 6
Total Khales	3	Lakhandur	30,912 8 9	40 880	64	60	45 209 15 9	1467 0 e	11,100 1 3	816 0 0	8,854 9 0
Chichgath-Palandar	4	Sakoli	16,723 2 0	21,970	60	54	23,231 11 1	4,184 0 0	10,863 1 4	165 10 0	2,420 15 7
Chichgath-Palandur { 4,025 0 0 10,235 78 35 7,383 3 2 6,859 0 0 2,447 14 0 71 4 0 1,572 2 Palasgron P { 480 0 0 2,340 115 57 440 8 0 3,235 0 0 225 14 0 1,7 8 0 137 6 Rajoli F { 200 0 0 1,930 134 56 535 1 0 2,577 0 0 221 8 0 13 2 0 87 7 Mahagaon F { 1,100 0 0 2,130 54 59 1,878 14 0 1,165 0 0 339 0 0 33 10 0 219 12 S. Kanhadgron B { 1,700 0 0 2,130 54 59 1,878 14 0 1,165 0 0 339 0 0 33 10 0 219 12 S. Kanhadgron B { 1,700 0 0 2,130 54 59 1,878 14 0 1,165 0 0 329 0 0 33 10 0 219 12 S. Kanhadgron B { 1,700 0 0 0 0 90 40 58 7 8 0 80 0 0 66 8 0 0 8 G. Deori-Kisheri B { 745 0 0 0 1,995 78 32 1,890 6 0 1,041 0 0 612 4 0 6 2 0 156 4 S. Blagaon B { 1,500 0 0 970 112 32 387 1 0 916 0 0 220 14 0 9 0 0 59 15 B. Blagi F { 3,400 0 0 1,650 67 54 1,182 2 0 1,023 0 0 763 8 0 115 18 G. Chichewada F { 3,400 0 0 1,505 90 55 761 0 0 1,506 0 0 360 4 0 4 0 0 78 14 C. Chichewada F { 3,500 0 0 615 70 59 723 6 0 320 0 0 1,505 90 0 1,505 90 55 723 6 0 320 0 0 1,505 90 15 G. Chichewada F { 3,500 0 0 1,505 90 55 761 0 0 1,506 0 0 360 4 0 4 0 0 78 14 D. Chichewada F { 1,615 0 0 2,810 77 58 1,687 2 0 2,325 0 0 734 2 9 13 2 0 109 1 Umri F { 1,615 0 0 2,810 77 58 1,687 2 0 2,325 0 0 734 2 9 13 2 0 109 1 Umri F { 1,615 0 0 3,000 0 0 1,955 61 55 1,672 9 8 972 0 0 734 14 0 3 2 0 166 7 Dawa R { 1,100 0 0 0 3,045 59 56 2,813 10 1 666 0 0 1,656 0 0 319 10 0 5 8 0 119 12 Dawa R { 1,000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		Total Khalsa	82.517 6 7	1,12,485	61	57	1,23.055 6 7	13,162 12 0	38,819 12 11	1,439 10 0	19,665 5 6
2 Palasgaon					1	ş.	ZAMINDA	ARL.		: : ! !	
Rejoli	1	7 7		20,235	78	55	7.383 3 2	6,859 0 0	2,447 14 0	71 4 0	1,572 2 10
Mahagaon F 660 0 0 2,130 54 59 1.878 14 0 1.165 0 0 339 0 0 33 10 0 219 12 5 Kanhadgaon 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	Palasgaon F		2,340	115	57	410 8 0	3.235 n o	285 14 0	17 8 0	137 6 0
S Kanhadgaon 200 0 0 0 90 40 58 7 8 0 80 0 0 66 8 0 0 8 Deori-Kishori 745 0 0 1,995 78 52 1,820 6 0 1,041 0 0 612 4 0 6 2 0 156 4 Salegaon F 310 0 0 970 112 52 587 1 0 916 0 0 290 14 0 9 0 0 59 15 Bhagi F 320 0 0 1,690 67 54 1,182 2 0 1,023 0 0 763 8 0 115 18 Chichewada F 320 0 0 1,505 90 55 671 0 0 1,566 0 0 360 4 0 4 0 0 78 14 Chikhli 550 0 0 615 70 59 723 6 0 39 0 175 12 0 17 8 0 87 8 Palasgaon 325 0 0 380 53 55 322 14 0 120 0 0 166 8 0 66 1 God-Umri F 500 0 0 1,366 66 56 936 10 6 885 0 0 449 6 0 36 0 0 130 13 Umri F 500 0 0 1,366 66 56 936 10 6 885 0 0 449 6 0 36 0 0 130 13 Umri F 170 0 0 3,000 65 57 2,392 11 0 2,133 0 0 709 2 0 46 2 0 379 7 Ariyani F 700 0 0 1,955 61 55 1,672 9 8 972 0 0 734 14 0 3 2 0 174 2 Khairi 800 0 0 1,170 50 62 1,276 8 5 150 0 0 300 8 0 7 8 0 166 7 Dawa F 200 0 0 870 64 55 594 3 0 628 0 0 2,78 0 0 19 4 0 36 13 Todanapuri F 635 0 0 1,070 61 57 736 10 0 650 0 0 311 166 9 9 388 10 0 4080 7 Total Zamindari 17,730 0 0 40,040 71 56 28,084 13 8 27,570 0 0 11,166 9 9 388 10 0 40.080 7 Total Zamindari 17,730 0 0 40,040 71 56 28,084 13 8 27,570 0 0 11,166 9 9 388 10 0 40.080 7 Total Zamindari 17,730 0 0 40,040 71 56 28,084 13 8 27,570 0 0 11,166 9 9 388 10 0 40.080 7 Total Zamindari 17,730 0 0 40,040 71 56 28,084 13 8 27,570 0 0 11,166 9 9 388 10 0 40.080 7 Total Zamindari 17,730 0 0 40,040 71 56 28,084 13 8 27,570 0 0 11,166 9 9 388 10 0 40.080 7 Total Zamindari 6,760 0 0 40,040 71 56 28,084 13 8 27,570 0 0 11,166 9 9 388 10 0 40.080 7 Total Zamindari 6,760 0 0 40,040 71 56 28,084 13 8 27,570 0 0 11,166 9 9 6,779 8 0 10,038 14	3			1,930	134	56	535 1 0	2.577 0 0	221 8 0	13 2 0	87 7 0
6 Deoti-Kishori F. 745 0 0 1,995 78 52 1,820 6 0 1,041 0 0 612 4 0 6 2 0 156 4 7 Salegaon 160 0 0 970 112 32 587 1 0 916 0 0 290 14 0 9 0 0 59 15 18 8 Bhagi F. 310 0 0 1,690 67 54 1,182 2 0 1,023 0 0 763 8 0 115 18 70 0 0 1,505 90 55 671 0 0 1,566 0 0 360 4 0 4 0 0 78 14 10 Chikhli 350 0 0 615 70 59 723 6 0 39 0 0 175 12 0 17 8 0 87 8 11 Palasgaon 325 0 0 380 53 55 322 14 0 120 0 0 160 8 0 56 1 12 Good Unri F. 815 0 0 1360 66 56 936 10 6 885 0 0 449 6 0 36 0 0 130 13 14 Dalli F. 815 0 0 1360 66 56 936 10 6 885 0 0 449 6 0 36 0 0 130 13 14 Dalli F. 170 0 0 3,200 65 57 2,392 11 0 2,133 0 0 709 2 0 46 2 0 379 7 15 Arjuni F. 975 0 0 1,955 61 55 1,672 9 8 972 0 0 734 14 0 3 2 0 174 2 18 18 19 F. 820 0 0 0 1,170 50 62 1,276 8 5 150 0 300 8 0 7 8 0 166 7 12 12 0 0 0 1,565 12 12 12 0 0 0 1,565 12 12 12 0 0 0 1,565 12 12 12 0 0 0 1,565 12 12 12 0 0 0 1,565 12 14 18 18 19 F. 130 0 0 0 1,555 61 55 1,672 9 8 972 0 0 734 14 0 3 2 0 174 2 12 0 174 2 12 0 0 0 1,565 7 1,574 12 0 1,575 12 0 1,	4			2,130	54	59	1,878 14 0	1.165 0 0	339 0 0	33 10 0	219 12 0
7 Salegaon F. 270 0 0 970 112 52 587 1 0 916 0 0 290 14 0 9 0 0 59 15 15 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	S	Kanhadgaon	90 0 0	90	40	58	7 8 0	80 0 n	66 8 o		080
8 Bhagi	6			1,995	78	52	1,820 6 o	1,041 0 0	612 4 0	6 2 0	156 4 0
9 Chichewada F 485 0 0 1,505 90 55 671 0 0 1,566 0 0 360 4 0 4 0 0 78 14 10 Chikbli 485 0 0 1,505 90 55 671 0 0 1,566 0 0 360 4 0 4 0 0 78 14 10 Chikbli 4350 0 0 615 70 59 723 6 0 39 0 0 175 12 0 17 8 0 87 8 11 Palasgaon 325 0 0 380 53 55 321 4 0 120 0 0 160 8 0 566 1 36 12 Good-Umri F 500 0 0 1360 66 56 936 10 6 885 0 0 449 6 0 36 0 0 130 13 13 Umri F 120 0 0 1360 66 56 936 10 6 885 0 0 449 6 0 36 0 0 130 13 13 14 Dalli F 1700 0 0 1,055 61 55 1,672 9 8 972 0 0 734 14 0 3 2 0 174 2 16 Khajri 1975 0 0 1,170 50 62 1,276 8 5 150 0 0 300 8 0 7 8 0 166 7 17 Dawa F 120 0 0 0 3,045 59 56 2,813 10 1 6,66 0 0 1,659 3 0 76 14 0 251 14 18 Tudmapuri F 120 0 0 0 870 64 55 594 3 0 628 0 0 2,47 14 0 9 0 0 50 6 130 13 14 14 15 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	7	F	,	970	112	52	587 1 0	916 n o	290 14 0	900	59 15 0
9 Chickewada F	8	Bhagi	{ 240 0 0 0 320 0 0	1.630	67	54	1,182 2 0	1023 n n	763 8 o		215 19 ,0
10 Chikhli	9	Chichewada	{ 485 0 0	1,505	90	55	671 0 0	1.566 v o	360 4 0	400	78 14 0
Gond-Umri	10	Chikhli		615	70	59	723 6 0	39 0 0	175 12 0	17 8 0	87 8 o
Umri	11	Palasgaon	325 n o	380	53	55	322 14 0	120 0 0	160 8 0	l	86 t o
Dalli F { 1.20 0 0 3.200 65 57 2.392 11 0 2.133 0 0 709 2 0 46 2 0 379 7 15 Arjuni F { 975 0 0 1.955 61 55 1.672 9 8 972 0 0 734 14 0 3 2 0 174 2 16 Khajri 800 0 0 1.170 50 62 1.276 8 5 150 0 0 300 8 0 7 8 0 166 7 17 Dawa F { 2,010 0 0 3.045 59 56 2.813 10 1 656 0 0 1.659 3 0 76 14 0 251 14 18 Tudmapuri F { 625 0 0 1.070 61 57 736 10 0 650 0 0 319 10 0 5 8 0 179 12 19 Khairi F { 500 0 0 870 64 55 594 3 0 628 0 0 278 0 0 19 4 0 36 13 20 Jambhli F { 375 0 0 740 83 56 452 14 0 550 0 0 247 14 0 9 0 0 50 6 Total Zamindari 17.730 0 0 40.040 71 56 28.084 13 8 27.570 0 0 11.146 9 9 388 10 0 4.080 7 Total FOR THE TAH- 1.00 247 6 7 1.52,525 63 57 1.51,140 4 3 40.732 12 0 49.966 6 8 1.828 4 0 23.745 13 TOTAL FOR THE TAH- 1.00 247 6 7 1.52,525 63 57 1.51,140 4 3 40.732 12 0 49.966 6 8 1.828 4 0 23.745 13 TOTAL FOR THE 4 54,290 1 2 6,70.802 62 57 7.48,454 2 10 1.04,821 4 0 207,637 0 9 6,779 8 0 1.03,988 14	12		1 500 0 0	2,810	77	58	1,687 2 0	2, 325 0 0	734 2 9	13 2 0	109 1 3
Dalli F { 1.475 0 0 0 3.200 65 57 2.392 11 0 2.133 0 0 709 2 0 46 2 0 379 7 15 Arjuni F { 975 0 0 0 1.955 61 55 1.672 9 8 972 0 0 734 14 0 3 2 0 174 2 16 Khajri 800 0 0 1.170 50 62 1.276 8 5 150 0 0 300 8 0 7 8 0 166 7 17 Dawa F { 2.010 0 0 3.045 59 56 2.813 10 1 656 0 0 1.659 3 0 76 14 0 251 14 18 Tudmapuri 625 0 0 1.070 61 57 736 10 0 650 0 0 319 10 0 5 8 0 179 12 19 Khairi F { 500 0 0 870 64 55 594 3 0 628 0 0 278 0 0 19 4 0 36 13 20 Jambhli F { 375 0 0 740 83 56 452 14 0 550 0 0 247 14 0 9 0 0 50 6 Total Zamindari 17.730 0 0 40,040 71 56 28,084 13 8 27,570 0 0 11,146 9 9 388 10 0 4,080 7 Total Total FOR THE TAH- 1.00 247 6 7 1.52,525 63 57 1.51,140 4 3 40,732 12 0 49,966 6 8 1.828 4 0 23,745 13 TOTAL FOR THE TAH- 1.00 247 6 7 1.52,525 63 57 1.51,140 4 3 40,732 12 0 49,966 6 8 1.828 4 0 23,745 13 TOTAL FOR THE 4 54,290 1 2 6,70,802 62 57 7,48,454 2 10 1,04,821 4 0 207,637 0 9 6,779 8 0 1.03,988 14	13	Umri	(B15 0 0	1 360	66	56	936 10 6	885 o o	449 6 o	3600	130 13 8
15 Arjuni F	14	Dalli	\$ 1,475 0 o	3,200	бѕ	57	2.392 11 0	2,133 n o	709 2 0	46 2 0	379 7 0
16 Khajri 800 0 0 1,170 50 62 1,276 8 5 150 0 0 300 8 0 7 8 0 166 7 17 Dawa	15	Arjuni	§ 975 0 0	1,955	бз	55	1.672 9 8	972 0 0	734 14 0	3 2 0	174 2 4
Tudmapuri	16			1,170	50	62	1,276 8 5	150 0 0	300 8 0	780	166 7 7
18 Tudmapuri	17			3,045	59	56	2.813 16 1	656 0 0	1,659 3 0	76 14 0	251 14 11
Rhairi F \ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	18	Tudmaputi	€ 625 0 0	1.070	бз	57	736 to 0	650 0 0	319 10 0	5 8 0	179 t2 0
20 Jambhli	19	Khairi	§ 500 0 0	870	64	SS	594 3 0	628 o o	278 0 0	19 4 0	36 13 0
Total Zamindari 17.730 0 0 40.040 71 56 28.084 13 8 27.570 0 0 11.146 9 9 388 10 0 4.080 7 Total for the Tah- 1.00 247 6 7 1.52.525 63 57 1.51.140 4 3 40.732 12 0 49.966 6 8 1.828 4 0 23.745 13 Stl FORRET 6 760 0 0 TOTAL FOR THE 4 54.290 1 2 6.70.802 62 57 7.48.454 2 10 1.04.821 4 0 207.537 0 9 6.779 8 0 1.03.988 14	20		§ 375 0 0	740			452 14 0	550 0 0	247 14 0	900	50 6 O
TOTAL FOR THE 4 54,290 1 2 6,70,802 62 57 7,48,454 2 10 1,04,821 4 0 207,637 6 9 6,779 8 0 1,03,988 14		Total Zamindari .		40,040			28,084 13 8	27.570 ° °	11,146 9 9	388 10 o	4,080 7 7
TOTAL FOR THE 4 54,290 1 2 6,70,802 62 57 7,48,454 2 10 1,04,821 4 0 2 07,637 0 9 6,779 8 0 1,03,988 14		SIL.		1,52,525	63	57	1,51,140 4 3	40.732 12 0	49,966 6 8	1,828 4 0	23.745 13 1
DISTRICT		TOTAL FOR THE		6,70,802	62	57	7,48,454 2 10	1,04,821 4 0	2 07,637 0 9	6,779 8 0	1,03,988 14 4
FUREST 0.760 0 0 1 1 1 1		FOREST	6.760 0 0								

STATEMENT XI.—Assessment Comparison.—(Concld.)

-		Actual i	ccrea	35C	,	Ссмі	PARE	INCREASE (+) or	Decrease(-	-).		Net ince or decre	case	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent, of sanc-	CREASE DECRE	ARE IN- (+) or ASS (-) ENT, IN	INCIDENCE IN CULTIV	PER ACRE ATION OF
Serial No.	Name of group and Zamindarl,	(—) of sai on pre reven	nctio sent	ned	In es rent			Valuation sir, khudkast privileged :	t and	In siwal	incor	ne.			tioned revenue over present revenue	culti,	Esti- mated income.	Present re- venue on area for last settlement,	Sanctioned revenue on present area,
1	,	3			4			5		6			7		8	9	10	11	12
				'												Ì		i	
		R5.	a.	p.	R 3.	a.	p.	Rs. a.	p.	Rs.	а.	p.	Ks.	а. р.				К з. а. р.	Rs. a. p.
									S	KOLI	TA	H	SIL					ļ	
										КНА	LSA								
	_				. 0		_	3-357 4		310			6,490	4 4	1 00	-2			
3	Nawegaon Bandh	3,373			2,822	Ť	-	6,604 15		-1,391		i	20,502	_	1	14	31	090	0 11 6
2	Lakhni	11,380			15,288	-		7,360		-1,676	" U		20,038	•	-	11	53	095	0 11 6
3	Lakhandur	9,967			14,354 6,630			6,758		-357			13,031		31	21	47	089	0 3 8
4	Sakoli	5,246	14	0	0,030	7	•••		, ,				- 51434						
	Total Khalsa	29,967	9	5	39,097	0	10	24,080 7	9	-3,114	4	٥	60,063	4 7	36	12	44	090	0 11 0
								4		1204									
									2	AMINDA I	RI.								
ĭ	Chichgarh-Palandur.	4,210	0	٥	5,189	14	0	1,611 7	2	3,821	0	o	10,622	5 2	70	123	138	071	0 5 4
2	Palasgaon	1,260	0	0	237	7	7	98 1	9	2,811	0	0	3,145	9 4	117	143	335	101	0 14 5
3	Rajoli	1,080	o	0	297	0	o	139 6	4	2 364	0	υ	2,800	6 4	127	46	442	0 12 3	1 3 1
4	Mahagaon	740	0	0	237	8	5	172	11	652	0	0	1,061	13 4	54		41	0 10 0	0 15 5
5	Kanhadgaon	,,			-34	12	0	57 12	0	93	0	0	-70	0 0		13	-31	0 15 6	0 13 10
6	Deari-Kishori	980	٥	o	1,039	13	0	570	6	731	٥	٥	2,341	2 6	86	95	18	0 6 10	0 6 7
7	Salegaon	500	0	0	469	2	0	279	2	- 694	0	0	1,442	7 2	106	18	343	0 9 0	0 6 6
8	Bhagi	1,070	ø	0	1,030	12	0	690 (4	532	0	0	2,252	12 4	187	291	271	0 7 10	0 5 9
9	Chichewada	670	0	0	316	I 2	0	303 1		1.137	0	O	1,756	13 11	77	21	190	0 5 9	0 8 5
10	Chikhli	65	0	٥	171	8	9	139	2	-57	0	0	² 53	14 11	12	-12	32	065	
11	Palasgaon	5 5	0	0	39	3	0	-15 2	2 1	47	0	0	71	0 11	17	- 8	11	o 6 3	98 0
12	Gond-Umri	695	0	O	596	3	3	90 :	3	1.441	0	0	2,127	бб	33	- 1	78	011 6	
13	Umri	42 5	0	0	310	11	6	263 14		452	0	٥	1,026	-	45	27	73	0 9 1	
14	Dalli	1,025	o	0	1,370			206 (و دَ	754	0	٥	2,331	_	47	78	70	098	
15	Arjuni	780	0	0	839	8	0	370	5 4	427	0	0	1,63 6	14 4	66	23	85	0 7 3	0 9 9
16	Khajri	370	0	0	183	12	5	179 12	. 0	-53				8 5		2	gt	078	1
17	Dawa	915	0	0	1,150	7	0	575 12	6	99	0	٥	1,825	-		13	50	0 7 4	0 9 3
18	Tudmapuri	3 2 5	O	0	376			153 15	3	132			662	10 3	44	21	54	0 10 4	0 11 6
19	Khairi	250	0	0	343	8	0	256 12	2 0	1				4 0	1	36	61	0 12 11	0 13 0
2)	Jambhli	135	0	٥	92	1	7	123 10	3	365	0	0	580	11 10	22	36	80	0 13 9	0 12 5
	Total Zamindari	15,550	0	0	14,257	15	6	6,266 13	11	16,248	0	0	36,772	13 5	62	67	107	085	0 8 2
	TOTAL FOR THE TAN	45.517	9	5	53-355	0	4	30:347 5	8	13,133	12	0	95,836	2 0	42	25	57	0 8 10	0 10 1
	TOTAL FOR THE DISTRICT.	2,09,751	14	10	2,94,3 88	11	8	1,24,190 12	2 9	7 685	4	0	4,26,264	12 5	45	270	57	092	0 10 11

STATEMENT XII. - Details of Announced Assets and Jamas.

			,	ANNOUNCEB RENT	FAL PAYABLE BY				PERCENT	AOR OF
No,	Assessment Group and Zamindari.	Payments of Mailk-Mak- buras as an- nounced.	Absolute-occy- pancy tenants.	Occupancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Total,	Total assets,	Announced Revenue.	Revised revenue on total revised assets as an- rounced.	Former revenue on assets of for- mer Settle- ment.
ı	2	3	4	\$	6	7	8	9	10	lī.
		Rs. a, p.	R _I , a, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 2, p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a, p,		
				BHA	i Ndara tai	HSIL,			ļ	
]		1	r	}		1	
	Panni-Harell				6				! .	
2	ne Chause	1,858 2 0 8,266 8 0		5,164 14 0 20,641 9 0	6,705 5 0 7,801 9 0	13,088 11 0	25,758 12 0 57,028 2 0	13,146 0 4	55	47
3	A.4)			6,375 12 0	7,801 9 0 9,889 14 0	36,611 13 0 18,474 2 0	57,028 2 0 31,869 6 0	34.712 0 0 18,050 0 0	61 57	64
4	Sill: Manager	1,618 8 0	ł	10,631 9 0	11,159 6 0	18,474 2 0 25,353 II 0	39,131 7 0	18,050 0 0	57 57	48 54
5	Tumani	9,200 10 0		16,014 12 0	15,741 0 0	57,240 13 0	88,639 2 p	53,422 0 0	57 60	55
6	Chakabasi	1,409 6 0	1	8,893 9 0	6,027 4 6	19,055 8 6	37,500 6 6	20,145 0 0	54	58
7	Ambagarh	845 13 0	6,133 0 0	11,410 0 0	11,835 5 8	39, 378 5 8	42,875 6 5	24,260 O O	57	66
8	Bhandara	., 5,00g o a	9,314 2 0	20,218 3 0	14,687 3 0	44,219 8 0	61,922 5 0	37,440 ° 0	60	7.3
	Total for the Tahsil .	. 29,431 9 9	50,123 2 0	t,09,150 4 o	83,846 25 2	2,43,420 5 2	3,82,724 14 11	2,23,335 0 0	58	62
				TIT	RORA TAHS	TY.,	}	}	ł	}
					KHALSA.)			,	
1	Katori	1,923 14 0	5,894 8 0	14,951 12 0	11,027 6 0	32,873 10 0	49,093 4 0	97,355 0 O	56	60
2	Tirora	. 6,191 6 o	7,853 0 0		14,050 15 0	42,370 f o	70,472 3 0	41,075 0 0	58	64
3	Rampaili	2,697 10 0	10,434 10 0	19,748 0 0	21,442 5 0	61,625 0 0	87,013 13 0	50,545 0 P	58	67
4		1,375 0 0	1,5\$3 0 0	9,353 5 0	8,274 14 0	19,081 4 0	30,632 7 0	17,330 0 0	56	0.3
5	Three Khaisa viilages included in Amgaon Group	363 6 0	339 4 0	704 8 0	78 9 1 0 0	1,8 36 6 0	2,756 4 0	1,505 0 0	\$5	78
	Total Khalsa .	13,551 4 0	16,080 6 o	75,108 12 O	56,587 3 0	1,57,776 5 0	2,39,972 14 0	1,37,810 0 0	57	ęt
										
				TIF	CORA TAHS ZAMINDARI.	IL.				
Ŧ 2	Warad		5,090 2 0	14,139 \$ 0	1	26,884 12 0	36,468 14 0	20,095 0 0	1	1
3	Kameha	135 0 0	1	192 0 0	518 i2 0	713 12 0 48,005 8 o	3,430 6 0 62,373 14 o	1,890 0 0	1	1
	Dangueli	313 0 0	6,080 6 0 383 6 0	19,626 8 0	338 4 0	893 B o	1,395 8 0	34,995 0 0 800 0 0	1) "
	Phylabas	 	6,705 10 0	23,133 4 0	24,497 13 0	54,336 10 0	77,325 6 o	43,115 0 0	1	45
6	Santi-Donasanaan		243 12 O	767 10 0	2,124 12 0	3,136 3 0	8,490 10 0	4,700 0 0	i	143
7	Phukimeta			453 ° 0	660 4 0	1,113 4 0	1,915 8 0	1,100 0 0	ł	64
8	Palkhers	447 14 0		2,875 13 0	4,896 0 0	7,824 10 0	12,283 0 0	6,810 0 0		1
9	Malpuri			144 0 0	683 13 0	817 13 0	7,757 14 Q	1,440 0 0	1	3-
10	1	440 0 0	7,475 2 0	7,390 1 0	11,525 1 0	31,300 4 0	31,262 8 0	17,725 0 0	57	1
11	l e	252 0 0	857 4 0	3,456 O O	1,724 12 0	5,018 0 0	6,312 6 0	3,730 0 0	54	1
[2		370 4 0	728 14 0	i	7,314 0 0	13,525 10 0	,	11,260 0 0	53	65
13.	Purad	. 333 4 0	291 2 o	681 14 0	1,937 13 0	2,910 12 0	5,634 12 0	3,180 0 0	55	57
- 1	I.	i	ł		1	1			1	1

STATEMENT XII.—Details of Announced Assets and Jamas.—(Concld.)

			A	NNOUNCEO RENTA	L PAYABLE BY				PERCENTA	,01 OF
o.	Assessment Group.	Payment of Mailk-Mak- buzzs as an- nounced.	Absolute-occu- pancy tenants,	Occopancy tenants.	Ordinary tenants.	Totai,	Total assets,	Announced Revenue.	Revised revenue on total revised assets as an- nounced,	Former revenue on assets of former Settle- ment.
,	2	s	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	14
		Re, a. p.	Rs. a. p,	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 2, p.		
) A TAHBIL ZAMINDARI.	-(Concld.)				
14	Darekasa			14 8 0 1	1,030 12 0 I	1,045 4 0	4,852 3 0	3, 685 0 0	55	168
15	Salekasa	1		13 4 0	812 8 0	934 18 C	2,573 14 0	1,280 0 0	50	7.3
16	Tirkhedi		!	454 4 0	1,310 8 0	1,860 4 0	3,828 2 0	3,110 D O	\$5	59
	Total Zamindari .	4,786 12 0	13,537 0 0	76,871 13 0	89,899 15 0	1,90,308 12 D	2,82,608 E5 O	1,56,855 o c	55	60
	Total for the Taheii .	18,338 0 0	49,517 6 0	1,51,980 g 0	1,46,487 3 0	3,48,085 1 0	5,92,575 13 0	2,94,055 o o	\$6	62
1										
				SAK	OLI TAHSI KHALSA.	I.				
3	Nawegaon-Bandh .	1,221 10 0	984 12 0	- 3,651 3 0 [10,434 2 0 (15,070 6 0	87,775 O O	. 16,035 0 0	58	be
2	Lakhnı	2,073 2 0	7,580 10 0	14,674 14 0	17,450 4 0	39,705 12 0	59,341 10 0	1 33,535 0 0	57	5
3	Lakhandur	7,355 12 0	1 "	20,918 2 0	16,386 14 0	45,868 8 o	68,839 0 0	40,914 8 0	59	6
4	Sakoi	. 1,390 8 0	3,820 0 0	5.732 14 0	13,040 2 0	23,403 0 0	41,377 6 0	21,985 0 0	53	61
	Total Khaisa	13,041 0 0	19,948 14 0	44,977 6 0	\$8,211 6 o	1,83,137 10 0	1,07,333 0 0	1,18,539 8 0	57	t:
				haring the						
		1			EOLI TAHS	IL,	!	1	Ì]
	Chichgarh-Palandur				ZAMINDARI.			****	56	
1	2.1.	100 0 0	1 25	1		i	18,136 2 0 4,093 13 0	3,340 0 6		1
3		30 0	35 8 0	88 14 0 24 0 0	401 30 0 1 476 6 0	491 8 0 535 14 0	i)	1
4		61 0		412 0 0	1,445 4 0	2,026 4 0		3,145 0	1.	ì
5	Kanhadgaon			,			154 8 0	90 0	s s	;
6	Deori-Kishori	65 0	0 63 13 0	464 4 0	1,063 10 0	1,597 to a	3,412 14 0	1,885 0	25	5
7	Salegana			131 3 0	450 10 0	. 590 ±# 0	1	970 6	1	1
В				144 10 0	Q48 14 0	1 1,073 8 0	4			i
q	Chichewada		32 4 0	J11 12 O	\$81 10 0	715 10 0			1	3
10	Chikhli	55 0	1	174 0 0	507 0 0	738 8 0	(!	1	İ
Ja	Gond-Umri	93 0	0 67 14 0	12 8 0 306 0 0	279 14 0 1,373 2 0	1,647 0 0	1 .	1	į.	1
13	Umrı		45 0 0	316 8 0	Ī	980 8 0	1		ŧ	1
14	Dalli	567 13	1		i .	3,164 14 0				5
15	Arjunt	40 ' 8		1	1	1,789 2 0	1 .		5	• '
16	Khajrı	400 0	0 161 8 0	. 366 2 0	523 8 0	1,051 3 0	1,915 10 0	1,170 0	o b:	1
17	Dawa	45 0	0 0 016 0	954 2 0	1,756 6 0	2,900 8 0	,			5 :
18	Tudmapuri	•••	150 0 0	1	•	1	1	1 _	1	1
19	Khairi	5 0	69 0 0	}	i	574 4 G	1	1	l .	. !
	Total Zamindari			-		<u> </u>			-	5 6
		1,459 4	0 1,768 8 0	6,043 4 0	20,790 14 0	28,603 10 0	-		-	-
	TOTAL FOR THE TANSIL	··· 13:493 4	0 21,717 6 0	\$1,030 10 0	79,002 4 0	1,51,740 4	3,68,575 10 0	1,53,334 8	o 5	7
	TOTAL FOR THE			 				1	1	

STATEMENT XIII.

Form of Wajib-ul-arz for the Bhandara District.

Heads.	Details of Rules and Customs.
I.—Extent to which co-sharers are represented by lambardars.	The person who is appointed lambardar shall attend the courts when there is business of the village to be done there and shall be responsible for the leasing of land, the collection of rents and the payment of the Government demand.
	All suits for arrears of rent will be instituted by the lambardar, unless there has been a mutual partition of the tenant lands among the co-sharers
II.—Relation of malguzars with ten- ants.	In regard to such matters as rent collection, rent enhancement and ejectment and in their dealings with their tenants generally, the malguzars shall abide by the provisions of the Tenancy Act and of the rules made under it, and shall not recover cesses over and above the rent, save such as are warranted by law. Where any rent has been fixed by the Settlement Officer in money, rent in kind shall not be demanded.
III.—Village ex- peases.	The village expenses will be defrayed by the shareholders by general consent in proportion to their shares: the expenses will be kept as low as possible.
IV.—Appointment of lambardars.	When a lambardar dies one of his sons shall succeed to his post. It the son be a minor, he shall, until he attain his majority, manage through an agent appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. If the son be considered by the Deputy Commissioner to be unfit for the post, or if there be no son a person chosen by the consensus of the shareholders, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, shall be appointed to the post. If the shareholders are unable to agree, the lambardar shall be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner.
	If the shareholders are displeased with their lambardar on account of his absence from the village or misconduct, or for any other reason which prejudices the administration of the village, they can apply to the Deputy Commissioner for his removal.
V.—Appointment and removal of vil- lage watchmen.	[Number of watchmen to be stated and their names, then details of any rent-free service land held, to be followed by details of fees from malguzars and tenants fixed in accordance with the rules issued in letter of the Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, No. 4670-S-74, dated the 28th October 1891.]
V1Local remu- neration of the pat- wari.	[Details of any rent-free land held by the patwari and of any customary presents rendered to him by malguzars and tenants; together with the rate at which the malguzari or ryoti patwari cess is leviable.]
VII.—Other village servants.	[Details of servants in village, with names of incumbents and remuner ation.]
	Village servants are not liable to ejectment from their service lands or to payment of rent therefor so long as they perform the duties of their office.
VIII.—Details of land held revenue-free as against the malguzar.	Iname of present holder and right in which he holds whether as malik

malguzar.

IX.—Details of land other than service land held free of rent at privileged rent, with particulars of conditions.

[Serial number of holding, area and rental to be stated with name of present holder, conditions on which or terms for which he holds, and details of rent (if any) to be paid by him.]

Details of Rules and Customs.

X.—Management of the village forest waste and grazing grounds.

The village waste and trees growing upon it are the property of the malguzar, save in so far as rights over such trees have already been acquired by others. Agriculturists will be permitted to exercise free of charge or hindrance their rights of grazing agricultural cattle on the waste; of gathering grass, leaves and thorns; of cutting firewood and wood required for agricultural purposes; and (when warranted by custom) of cutting wood required for house construction and repair. Existing grass reserves are not part of the village waste, but the malguzar may not, in future, enclose waste land for grass reserves or the preservation of forest growth without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, nor may be sell the right to forest produce or grazing, so as to prejudice the user of the ryots.

The term "agriculturist" comprises all who make a living from a direct connection with agriculture, and in it are included not only tenants but also agricultural labourers.

The term "agricultural cattle" for the purposes of this clause means cattle primarily and habitually used (a) for agricultural purposes or (b) for his own domestic necessities, by the agriculturist owner.

[Any rights which tenants may possess over mahua and achar trees grown on the village waste will also be entered here; and if the village adjoins Government forest, a clause will be added under which proprietors will engage to do their share in maintaining the forest boundary by annually clearing a line to the width of 20 feet on their side of the boundary line.]

XI .- The village

The proprietors may, at their pleasure, allow strangers to build or to occupy any unoccupied house on the village site. No ground rent will be leviable from agriculturists now residing or who may hereafter reside in their village, but non-agriculturists will be liable to pay rent on cultivated land on which they may be allowed to build. The proprietors will grant permission to residents to enlarge their houses or cattle-sheds or to build new houses or cow-sheds on unoccupied lands near their houses. Permission to make or retain a garden or cultivate vegetables behind a house on the village site will be granted; but reasonable conditions as to rent may be imposed by the proprietors if revenue is levied in regard to such land. No one shall build on land other than the village site without their permission.

The sites of houses which are built on agricutural holdings appertain to such holdings, and follow them on transfer.

The sites of houses forming part of the village abadi devolve according to custom.

Every person is at liberty to sell or mortgage the materials of his house on leaving the village or on any other occasion, but he cannot so dispose of his house site which belongs to the proprietors.

XII.—Village roads, paths and rights-of-way.

The malguzars will keep open all existing roads and paths, and will not allow persons fencing their fields with embankments or hedges to encroach on a road or path. All roads in the village shall be kept sufficiently broad for the easy passage of carts: existing rights-of-way shall not be interfered with.

XIII.—Rights over trees on occuned land. Persons who have planted fruit trees and are in the enjoyment of their produce, shall continue in the enjoyment of them whether they be on another person's land or not (*but where the presence of such trees on such other person's land causes damage to the crops grown on such land, the owners of the trees shall be liable to distribute one-fourth of the produce of such trees among the persons whose crops are damaged).*

Absolute-occupancy and occupancy tenants may plant trees in their holdings, provided that the character of the holding as an agricultural holding is not thereby altered, and the trees so planted may be disposed of by the tenant as part of his holding.

^{*} This clause should be inserted in such villages only where this custom already obtains.

Details of Rules and Customs.

Ordinary tenants may not plant trees in their holdings without the consent of the proprietor.

But if any tenant of whatever right leave the village, the trees which he has planted shall belong to the malguzar and the man who planted them shall have no claim. No one may sell trees apart from his holding.

No one shall cut down any tree within the village boundaries without the permission of the proprietors except as provided in clause X, but all tenants will be allowed to cut babul trees on their holdings free of charge. Trees growing within the limits of the village site are the property of the person within whose boundary they are situate, unless at the present their produce is enjoyed by other persons; and a householder who plants trees on such site, shall have the same right over them that he would have had if they were planted on his agricultural holding if he had one. If he leaves the village, this right shall devolve on the owner of the house in which the former owner lived.

XIV .- Manure ...

Cattle-dung found on any road passing through the village or on the village waste may be appropriated by any one. Cattle-dung found on cultivated land or within any enclosure belongs to the holder of such cultivated land or enclosure. But dung found on regular encamping grounds belongs to the malguzar. [In this village the malguzar takes according to long custom the manure of those who have no fields of their own; in return he shall allow them free grazing and nistar.]

XV.—Disposals of sides and carcasses of dead cattle. The carcasses of cattle which die in the village are appropriated by the kotwar who takes their hides without payment, and in consideration thereof is bound to see that the carcasses are disposed of in such a way that they may not be a source of danger to health. In cases where the Deputy Commissioner has reason to suspect that cattle are being poisoned for the sake of their hides, or that cattle disease is being spread by the sale and transport of the hides, he may direct that all carcasses be buried or destroyed without the hides being removed, provided that the owner of any animal believed to have been poisoned may claim its hide if he so desires.

XVI.—Irrigation wells and tanks.

The making of improvements, including construction of irrigation wells, tanks and ponds is governed by the provisions of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act.

Subject to existing rights, no cultivator shall transfer a well, tank or pond from which his holding is irrigated apart from such holding, and should he leave his holding, he shall have no claim to any such irrigation well, tank or pond.

Whoever takes a holding which is irrigated from any well, tank or pond, shall be entitled to irrigate such holding as before free of charge unless under a long-established title the well, tank or pond belongs to some person other than the malguzar, in which case he shall be entitled to make use of the well, tank or pond upon such terms as may, in accordance with custom, be agreed upon by him and the owner.

The malguzar is responsible for the proper repair and maintenance of all tanks entered in his name, but, in accordance with custom, aid may be demanded for the ordinary annual repairs from those tenants whose fields are irrigated from the tanks; and in cases where the malguzar has little personal interest in the tank, he may, with the Deputy Commissioner's permission, demand such aid from time to time, when more substantial repair is required.

If any person desire to construct a new tank on waste land the proprietors will give up such land for the purpose as may be selected by the Deputy Commissioner, and the proprietors will receive such compensation for it as the Deputy Commissioner may determine. Present rights to irrigation are shown in a schedule attached.

Details of Rules and Customs.

XVII.—'Akha r s' and ' Marghats.' Plot No.—is the 'Akhar' (standing-ground for cattle). Plot No.—is the 'Marghat' (burning-ghat or Hindu burial-ground) and Plot No.—is the 'Kabristan' (Muhammadan burial-ground).

The malguzar will not himself cultivate or encroach upon them, nor will he authorize or permit any other person to do so.

They will always remain open for free use by the community for the purpose for which they are now set apart, unless, with the consent of the community, they are exchanged for some other equally large and suitable pieces of ground. Any such change shall be reported by the Patwari to the Tahsildar.

XVIII.—Dues from bazars and serais.

Proprietors are not entitled to levy any dues (ughai) on bazars held in their villages or to realize any commissions on sales effected.

XIX.—Rights of the village over land belonging to other villages.

XX.—Rights of other villages over land belonging to the village.

XXI.—Special clauses pertaining to the village.

(Specimen entries.)

XXII.—P rotected thekadars with a record of the incidents of the protected status.

I.-Extent to which co-sharers are represented by lumbardars.

- 1. Tank No.... has been made over to the tenants for irrigation purposes, and the proprietors have agreed not to grow singhara therein.
- 2. In this village the fishery of the Wainganga has been relinquished by Government for the benefit of the poorer classes, and the malguzars may not levy dues therefor (vide Chief Commissioner's Resolution No. 4667, dated the 9th November 1895, in the Revenue Department).

Form of Wajib-ul-arz for the Zamindaris in the Bhandara District.

नियामेन ज्ञान

- (a) The person who is appointed lambardar is responsible for the payment of the Government takoli and cesses, and unless there has been a partition of villages or tenants between the co-sharers, either by mutual agreement or by order of a court, the lambardar shall collect the revenue, thekajama, and cesses from inferior proprietors (sub-lambardars) and thekadars, and in villages held in direct management, grant leases, collect rents, and institute suits for arrears.
- (b) No permanent transfer of the samindari or of a portion thereof, made without the consent of all the co-sharers is valid, except to the extent of the interest of the transferer.
- (c) If the whole or a portion of a *xamindari* is permanently transferred to any person other than a co-sharer, the transferee shall be at once liable to pay to the Government the full revenue assessed on the land transferred, the takoli assessed on the remaining portion of the *xamindari* being proportionately reduced.
- (d)—

 (i) The status of inferior proprietor can only originate in a grant by Government. So long as it subsists, it can be transferred. But when it has once merged in the superior proprietary right by lapse, or sale, to the superior proprietor it ceases to exist, the superior proprietor then becoming full proprietor, and he cannot recreate it.

Details of Rules and Customs.

(ii) The zamindar has no power to create or transfer inferior proprietary rights in any village in which he holds direct or which is held by thekadars. If the zamindar makes any transfer in contravention of this clause purporting to create inferior proprietary rights he shall be deemed to have transferred the full proprietary rights in the subject of the transfer, the village shall cease to form part of the zamindari estate, and the transferce shall be liable to pay to Government the full revenue assessed on the land transferred, i. e., the kamil-jama, like an ordinary malguzar.

II.—Relations of the zamindars with inferior proprietors, thekadars, and tenants. In regard to such matters as revenue and rent collection, enhancement of rent and ejectment, and in their dealings with inferior proprietors, thekadars and tenants generally, the zamindars shall abide by the provisions of the Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts and of the rules made under them, and shall not recover or exact cesses, services, or dues of any kind save such as are warranted by law or by this wajib-ul-arz. Where any rent has been fixed by the Settlement Officer in money, rent in kind shall not be recovered.

III.—Appointment of lambardars.

When a lambardar dies, his son shall succeed to his post. If the son be a minor he shall, until he attains his majority, manage through an agent appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. If the son be considered by the Deputy Commissioner unfit, or if there be no son, a person chosen by the consensus of the co-sharers with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner shall be appointed to the post.

If the shareholders are displeased with their lambardar on account of his absence or misconduct, or for any other reason which prejudices the administration of the zamindari, they can apply to the Deputy Commissioner for his removal.

IV.—Details of any villages held revenue-free against the zamindars.

V. - Forest, waste and grazing grounds, and their management.

As regards the mangement of village forest, waste and grazing grounds other than what is recorded as fasil jungle, the zamindar is bound by the provisions of clause X of the village wajib-ul-arz.

The fazil jungle shall be managed in accordance with the rules which may from time to time be framed by the Chief Commissioner under Section 124-A of the Land Revenue Act and is also subject to the following rules:—

- 1. The cutting of dahya or bewar is prohibited.
- 2. Land under forest shall not be cleared for cultivation without the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner.
- 3. In case of disobedience of these rules or of wasteful management, the forests or any part of them shall be notified as especially reserved under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division.
- 4. In tracts so reserved no timber or bamboos shall be cut without the express permission of the Deputy Commissioner, and an account of all timber and bamboos cut under such permission shall be kept and submitted to the Deputy Commissioner.
- 5. In cases where the provisions of Rule 4 have been disobeyed, the Government may take over management of the tracts in question on behalf of the zamindar for such period as it may think necessary for their proper conservation, or may take any such other action as is provided for in Section 124-A of the Land Revenue Act.

Details of Rules and Customs.

The zamindars are entitled, subject to the aforesaid rules, to sell timber, firewood, grass and other forest produce at such rates as they please, and may, if they prefer, charge their ryots a fixed amount as commutation. But it must be distinctly understood that no such charge can be levied from any person who does not express a desire to bring forest produce from the fazil forests and whose needs are supplied by the dochand forest attached to the village in which he resides or has cultivation.

"In the dochard forest of the following villages—
the inferior proprietors or thekadars possess the full rights which we ourselves enjoy in the villages directly managed by us.

"In the dochand forests of the following villages—
—we have reserved our rights to timber of the following kinds, &c., &c., and the inferior proprietors or thekadars have rights only in respect of the remaining produce.

VI. - Custo mary

Cesses designated as Gharkhari, Sukhpatti and Pandhri have been abolished. (To be entered in those samindaris where these were continued till lately.)

The following articles are rendered to the zamindars according to the old custom:—

(As in the old wajib-ul-arz.)

VII. - Begar

It is customary for the zamindar to take, in each village held in direct management, from each tenant for the cultivation of his home-farm in that village begar of one man with one plough and bullocks for two days for the kharif crops and for two days for the rabi crops, and to take begar of one man from each house in the village for gharchaoni or thatching his houses in that village.

Each such village shall supply once in each year at any place appointed by the zamindar, within 10 miles of the village, grass, fuel and bamboos as detailed below:—

[Here give details for each village.]

If it appears that the zamindar is acting oppressively in the exaction of begar, the Deputy Commissioner may suspend for a term, and if the offence is subsequently repeated, may altogether abolish, the liability for such services in any specified village or villages.

Zamindari Takolis.

Nam	e of Zamindar	i.		Total assets.	Kamil jama.	Takoli,	Jama payable on alienated portion of estate.	Total recoverable
Ti	rora Tahsil.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kamtha	•••	***	•••	1,40,000	88 245	51,000		51,000
Warad	***	•••	**	36 477	20,150	17,000		17,000
Gangejhari			•••	3 430	1,890	1,300	···	1,300
Amgaon		•••	***	31,150	17,695	10,000		10,000
Phukimeta	**,	***	•••	1,915	1,110	\$25		825
Saoli Dongargaon	***	•••	•••	8,615	4.795		4 795	4,795
Bijli (Anand Rao) Do. (Kanliaya Lal)	•••	***	•••	21,105	11,260	(4 160 (2,200	570	4.730 2,200
Darekasa (Ratan Bapu) Do. (Ramlal Bapu)	***	141	***	4,850	2,685	{ (1,200	1,145	1,145 1,200
Salekasa	***	***	***	2 57 }	1.230	520	550	1,070
Palkhera	*10	•••	•••	12,245	6,810	3.000	2,410	5410
Nansari (Vinayak Rao) Do. (Sakhu Bai)	***	***	**,	6,417	3.730	{ 1 000		1,000 700
T irkheri	•••	•••	•••	3 828	2,110	950		950
Malpuri	***	7.44	6200	2,743	1,440	650	145	795
Purade	***	•••		5 631	3,120	1,600		1,600
Dongarli	***	•••		1 395	800	500		500
			Total	2,82,914	1,57,110	96,605	9,615	1,05,220
Sa	koli Tahsil.							
Chichgarh		940	Terral Control	18,334	10,235	5,400		5,400
Palasgaon		•••	ēlesi ēlesi	4,086	2.310	1,000		1,000
Rajoli	•••		64. A	3 4 3 4	1,930	2 00	105	909
Mahagaon	411	***	•••	3 026	2,130	1,500		1,500
Kanhargaon	•**	•**	***	1.54	90	45	45	90
Deori Kishori	***	•••	•••	3,636	1 2005	1,000	i ! ***	1,000
Bhagi	f=4	•••	***	3,: 84	1,030	csq	110	1,040
Chichewars	***	41.0	***	2,530	1 505	1,000	i 277	1,275
Salegaon	411	•••	•••	1,853	570	725	·	725
Palasgaon		***	•••	689	385	2 0		32
Chikhli	•••	•••	•••	1,043	615	315	154	469
Gondumri	***	·	***	4 868	2,810	2,00	; ···	2,000
Umri	•••	***	***	2,438	1,360	1,000		1,000
Dalli	•*•	•••	•	5,660	3.200	1,725		1.72
Arjuni	***	•••	•••	3-557	1,955	1,300		1,300
Dawa	•••	•••	•••	5.458	3 025	2,000		2,000
Khajti	•••	•••	***	1.901	1,170	650	•	600
Tudmapuri	141		•••	1,891	1,0,0	7 50	·	7 50
K hairi	***	++4	•••	1,556	870	550		350
Jambhli	***	. •**	***	1,310	7.(0	375	185	560
			Total	71,271	40,040	23,340	829	24,169
		GRAND T	TOTAL	3,54,183	1,97,150	1,19,945	10,434	1,30,389

STATEMENT XV

List of Soil Factors as sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner for the Sakoli Taksil of the Bhandara District.

				W	WHEAT LAND.	ΑD.			æ	RICE LAND.	ć	_		GARDEN LAND.	LAND.			
													RRIGABLE INCLUD- ING CANE LAND.	INCLUD-	BARANI	ANI.	,	
	Class of Soil.		Wahuri.	Pathar.	Sadharan, Lawan.	Lawan.	Bandhin.	War- themia Tikra,	War- themia Samab.	War- themia Jhilan.	War- salang.	Mur- khand.	Ordinary.	Khari	Ordinary.	Khari.	Interior,	ş.
																		[
Kali	:	:	20	೫ 	•		50	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:		
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Kanhar	:		82	*	%	*		5	\$	я 7413	\$5	65	•	:	:	:	:	•
Morand I	;	•	, ž	2	Ē.	• • •	\$	8	9	*}- *	8	8	:	;	:	:		
Marhani	;	:	16		£	•	0	ž.	œ	% }_	₹	40	8	72	ec.	Se		
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Retari	:	•	:	:			:	<i>w</i>	v o 	55	8	8	:	:	:	:		

XVI.—Note by A. B. Napier, Esq., Settlement Officer, dated Nagpur, the 14th April 1002, on the methods of Cultivation and Crop Outturn.

It is probable that the Powars of Bhandara have carried rice cultivation to a greater pitch of excellence than any other class of men in these provinces, and therefore it may not be out of place if I describe their method of cultivation at some length.

The first matter and one of the greatest importance is that the rice bandhis should be as far as possible level in order that the low embankments in use should keep an equal amount of water all over the surface of the bandhi. This is effected on a sloping surface by digging out the soil where it is deep enough from the higher side and throwing it on to the lower side. This is a gradual operation and is costly, but in the end it more than pays expenses.

The next thing to do is to secure manure and water. The storage of cattle dung and house refuse for manure is not neglected, and it is not unusual also to employ the old rotting thatches of houses for the same purpose. There has been some improvement in pitting manure; but this is only done occasionally, and the pits are not made deep enough nor are they shaded from the sun in the hot weather nor is water added in this season. Some loss is also incurred owing to the necessity of carrying manure to the fields before the first rains stop the carts, and thus probably a good deal of the valuable part is lost before the cultivators are able to plough it in.

2. The nursery or khar in which the seedlings are to be reared for transplantation is prepared with great care. It is ploughed twice usually, once with the nagar or deep plough and once with the bakhar or paring plough, and it is well manured.

The sced may be sown either in the dry earth or else after the rains have begun. There is no great difference between the methods, except that in the former case after sowing the nursery is ploughed over with the bakhar, any large clods being afterwards, if necessary, broken by hand. When the ground is wet after sowing broadcast as before the seed is covered by drawing the paththa over it—a sort of harrow made of a log of wood about 5 feet long with pegs fixed in it. In the second method or chikhalkhar, as it is called, 10 per cent. more seed is said to be required, and a more careful watch is required for 5 or 6 days, as the seed is not so well buried.

3. The bandhis are then prepared to receive the seedlings as soon as sufficient rain has fallen. This preparation is elaborate; the ground is ploughed twice (chirhata and dunada), and then twice harrowed with the paththa. It is then again ploughed from once to four times, the process being called dandalua, and then it is harrowed again. The soil has now become a fine liquid mud and is ready for the seedlings, which are taken out of the nursery by nien and planted in the bandhis usually by women.

Generally 4 or 5 seedlings, if small, are planted together, and each batch is planted 4 to 8 or even in the case of well prepared ground 12 inches apart. A khandi or 20 kuros of rice will usually suffice for $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, but in good cultivation less is required. I might mention that the seedlings are generally left 30 to 40 days in the khar, but they can be left a good deal longer. This point was much discussed in 1899; but though transplantation was in many cases done very late, the subsequent failure of crop owing to the absence of rain makes it impossible to say whether or not any evil results would have followed if seasonable rain had fallen.

4. If the dandalua is thoroughly done, weeding is seldom if ever required; but if it is scamped, weeding may be necessary.

The irrigation of ricc depends, of course, very largely on the character of the rainfall; if it is fairly plentiful and well distributed, the halka dhan harvested in the beginning of October requires but little irrigation. Bhari dhan, harvested in the end of October and beginning of November, always requires to be irrigated once or twice, and sometimes as often as four times, to come to perfection. Irrigation is never, however, so good for the crop as more or less continuous light falls of rain.

5. In addition to the transplanted rice, there is a good deal of rice sown broadcast.

This is either done in heavy black soil where it would be impossible for cattle to work in the mud, or in other soils where the cultivator cannot afford the expenses of transplantation or has not been able to obtain seed till too late.

The soil is usually ploughed up for broadcast rice in the hot weather, but red soil cannot be so p epared unless there is a timely fall of rain. Broadcast rice is scattered by hand whether sown before or after the rains break, and the seed is covered either by ploughing with the bakar or by harrowing with the paththa, any large clods being broken subsequently by hand.

- 6. If the rice has not been sown before the rains break, and the rain is so continuous as to prevent the land being prepared, the seed is sometimes put in water until it begins to sprout, and in this state is thrown into the mud. This method of sowing is called kawdak.
- 7. It has often been believed that a great deal more seed is used in broadcast than in transplanted rice; but in this district broadcast rice is always sown thin, 30 or 40 seers to the acre in black soil and 40 to 60 seers in red soil. As a consequence the Chhattisgarh practice of beasi or thinning the crop with a plough is most uncommon; and is, I believe, confined to the Zamindaris on the east, where many of the cultivators have come from Chhattisgarh. Weeding twice or thrice is, however, needed if the crop is to be a good one, and this is done by hand.
- 8. Wheat cultivation as practised in the Nagpur country has been described in the Nagpur Settlement Report. The fields are frequently ploughed as often as 7 or 8 times with the nagar and bakar. The seed is sown either with the nagar if the soil is hard or not well prepared, or in other cases with the tiphan, which sows three furroughs at once. About 30 to 35 seers of wheat falls to the acre as a rule, though, as in the embanked lands of Pauni Chauras, a smaller kind of tiphan is in use and more seed is required. Wheat is never weeded, though the weeds are somtimes removed from gathas (i. e., embanked fields) at the time of ploughing.
- 9. As regards the minor crops little need be said; for gram the soil is not so much broken up, as the crop is thought to grow better among clods; for juari the land is ploughed twice as a rule; this crop is generally sown on high-lying lands and especially on river banks, as quick drainage is required owing to the far heavier rainfall here than in the regular juari-growing country—Wardha and the Berars. Lakhori and urad are sometimes grown as a single crop, but far more usually as a second crop after rice, the seed being thrown in while the rice is still standing. Linseed is either sown as a second crop mixed with urad or as a single crop in fairly light black soils. Til has lately come into prominence; of this there are two crops—one sown at the beginning of the rains and the other sown in October.
 - 10. I give below the usual amount of seed sown to the acre-

Linseed ... 6 pailis.

Gram ... 2 to 3 kuros.

Juari ... 1 to 1½ kuros.

Tur ... t kuro.

Urad ... 1 to 2 kuros.

Lakhori ... 4 kuros.

- Sugar-cane.

 Sugar-cane.

 as 13 per cent. of the total crop of the Central Provinces is grown in Bhandara; and in only one district, namely, Betul, is there a larger area under this cultivation. It is, however, to be deplored that the better kinds of sugar-cane have been almost entirely onsted by an inferior kind called kathai, which gives only half the outturn of unrefined sugar to the acre, but at the same time offers several advantages. The growing cane is hardly sweet to the taste, and so does not suffer so much from the ravages of wild animals; and while the kala, sufed and pachrang varieties do not give a good outturn even in the second year, two, three or even four crops may be taken from the same roots of kathai. This makes the latter a better crop for men who have but little capital to invest in agricultural operations, even when the investment would prove certainly profitable in the long run.
- 12. The ploughing of sugar-cane land usually begins as soon as the bullocks are free from work in the rice-fields, and land is often ploughed 6 or 7 times, and the clods are finally reduced to powder by a heavy beam called *mahi* being dragged over them by 3 or 4 yoke of bullocks.

The surface is then prepared in squares for irrigation with slight ridges to hold up the water.

When the last year's crop is cut in December or January, the tops of the canes, about 1 foot to 1 foot 3 inches in length, are cut off and preserved for setting for the new crop. It see no that the tops of the good varieties must be set almost immediately, but those of kathai do not suffer from being kept 15 days or even a month.

The ground must be well watered for an hour or two before setting the cuttings which are thinly covered with mud. More irrigation is necessary until the cane begins to sprout, and again from time to time according to the soil and necessities of the crop. In about a month, when the shoots are about 9 inches high, the field should be manured, the manure being mixed in and the soil round the roots loosened with a kudali or spud. This manuring is repeated a month later with the best varieties, but in the case of kathai the soil is only loosened and no manure added. The crop must be cleared of grass and weeds a month later or so, and then nothing more is required, except irrigation, until the crop is ready to cut in the following December or January.

- 13. The kathai cane is very often allowed to stand for a second or third or even a fourth year. The names given to these crops are fantastic; the first is rasti, the second khuti, the third buti, and the fourth chuti. The deciding factor is the amount of water in the tank; if the owners of the tank reckon that there will be excess of water over and above that required to irrigate all the new land taken up, they agree to give water to second crops. The better varieties of sugar-cane are seldom allowed to stand more than a year.
- 14. The pressing of the sugar-cane is usually done by wooden mills consisting of three cylinders (generally of tamarind wood) with a screw thread cut on them. There is one iron mill in the district, but though its owner likes it and says it gets a lot more juice with less labour, it is criticised by others because it mashes up the canes to pulp and they are useless for burning when the juice is boiled.
- Outturn of crops.

 Outturn of crops.

 Outturn of crops.

 Outturn of crops.

 Outturn of crops.

 Outturn of crops.

 In the official notes upon the outturn of different crops prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture in 1894 and 1898, there is no record of the soils in which the experiments were made; but in a few cases I will be able to supplement this information from this district's records.
- Rice.

 Rice.

 Rice.

 Rice.

 Rice.

 of these 3 in broadcast rice give an average of 416 lbs.; 34 in unirrigated land, an average of 903 lbs; and 49 in irrigated land, an average of 1,494. The average of the whole number of experiments thus works out to 1,343 lbs. per acre. I have taken the figures for 402 experiments, from which, however, those of the famine year of 1996-97 have been excluded. The average of the actual crop cut is 1,286 lbs., i. e., 1,522 lbs. from 251 experiments in irrigated land and 893 lbs. from 151 experiments in unirrigated land.

At the same time 24 experiments of broadcast rice in embanked wheat land give an average of 481 lbs., the highest figure being 1,100 lbs.; whereas the heaviest crop among the other experiments was 3,135 lbs.

17. These figures give an outturn of 85 kuros of grain in irrigated land and 50 kuros in unirrigated land, against 8 kuros or rather less of seed—an average of 10½ fold for irrigated and 6½ fold for unirrigated land.

This is less than is usually reckoned as the outturn in Bhandara, and I should myself consider 12 and 7½ fold, respectively, more probable as the true normal; but it is well to keep these averages deduced from actual experiment in mind, in order that the resources of the district may not be over-estimated.

18. The averages given by 47 experiments between 1884-85 and 1891-92 give 365 lbs. to the acre and by 47 experiments between 1892-93 and 1895-96, 329 lbs.

I have taken out the actual weights of the crops cut in 197 experiments and they average 372 lbs.; and as 60 to 70 lbs. of seed fall to the acre, this only gives a 5 to 6 fold outturn. The heaviest outturns obtained were 1,410 lbs. in the Municipal land used for trenching night-soil and 1,020 lbs. in a khari field close to a large village. These crops show what might be done with manure; but all manure is, as a rule, given to the rice land.

Juari.

19. The average outturn of 3 experiments of the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 give 473 lbs. per acre, and none were made between 1892-93 and 1895-96.

The total average of crops obtained in 22 experiments up to date is 921, but many of these crops were cut on the land on the river bank close to Bhandara. A crop 1,200 to 1,400 lbs. from juari sown on river bank is not exceptional; but in much of the juari land not so situated half of this amount would be considered a good crop.

The fodder available from the stalks also depends on the situation, and unfortunately the stalks were only weighed in one experiment, giving 860 lbs.

From 8 experiments in ringni, the hot weather juari, I get an average of 408 lbs. to the acre.

Gram.

20. Nine experiments between 1884-85 and 1891-92 give an average of 492 lbs. and 19 in the subsequent period an average of 345 lbs.

The average actual outturn of 50 experiments is 401 lbs. The maximum was 1,055 lbs. in khari land close to Bhandara.

Linseed.

21. Four experiments in the first period give an average of 257 lbs., while 15 in the later period give only 145 lbs.

This is a very variable crop. A maximum yield of 642 lbs. has been obtained, but on the other hand the outturn was almost nil in some experiments. Omitting the worst experiments, 19 give an average of 226 lbs. to the acre.

22. The outturn of gurh of 4 experiments in 1885-86 and 1886-87 give an average of 1,463 lbs., while 12 in the second period, for which statistics have been compiled, give 1,220 lbs.

From 35 experiments I have been able to collate, I get an average of 1,180 lbs. of gurh; but it must be remembered that in this district the very inferior kathai is usually grown, and experiments have given less than 500 lbs. to the acre. It often has occurred that the species of sugar-cane cut has not been mentioned, but for the kala variety 3 experiments give about 2,600 lbs. of gurh. Experiments of a fortieth part of an acre probably do not give a full value, as there is considerable waste in juice in pressing and boiling so small an amount.

As regards kodo very little information is forthcoming, but 9 experiments vary from 80 to 510 lbs. to the acre, with an average of 228.

23. I have had a few experiments made in urad and lakhori also, giving an average of 195 lbs. for the first and 305 lbs. for the second. These are the chief pulses used as second crops after rice, and so are of importance. Probably the average for urad is a low one, as most of the experiments were made in a bad year.

No experiments seem to have been made in til in the district.

सम्बद्धाः नयने



